

Better Land: A Resettlement of German Refugees

Nine Generations of Wilbur Olan Diehl's Paternal Ancestors

Second Edition (2023)

**FAMILY
HISTORY
DIEHL**

“By an act of faith, Abraham said yes to God’s call to travel to an unknown place that would become his home. When he left he had no idea where he was going. By an act of faith he lived in the country promised him, lived as a stranger camping in tents” (Hebrews 11:9-10 MSG).

December 25, 2023

Dear Family,

It is the goal of most American genealogists to trace their ancestors back to the original immigrants. This book attempts to do that. In some cases, we can go back another generation or two in the old country, but our focus here will be the original immigrants.

Although some of those original immigrants are yet unknown, of those we have identified, (excluding the Cook and Dirrim families) our ancestors studied here were 100% Germanic in origin. Fourteen were from Germany, eight from Switzerland, and one from Alsace, but all spoke German and were of German culture.

The American dream was to own one's own land, something that these immigrants could never hope to do in the old country, where they learned trades from their fathers. The occupations of your ancestors were nineteen farmers, three millers, two merchants, two carpenters, one tanner, one weaver, one mason, one cooper, one mail carrier, and one minister of the gospel.

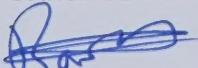
Seven of your ancestors served in the military of the United States, six of them during the American Revolution, including one in the Continental Army and one killed by Indians, one in the War of 1812, and one in World War II.

The average number of children in these 33 families was 7.7. The actual number was likely much higher because many children died in infancy without leaving a record. For those we have record, the average age at death for males was 68.3 and the average age at death for females was 67.6.

Although your ancestors came to America for a better economic future, other primary reasons were to escape military conscription for the many brutal European wars (which targeted young peasants), and religious freedom from ongoing persecution. They were mostly displaced refugees struggling for a place to call home.

Following the Thirty Years War, Great Britain stepped into that troubled corner of Europe as an international peace keeper, arranging to transport displaced refugees down the Rhine River, and then across the Ocean to settle in the British colony of Pennsylvania at a realistic price. They became the famed 'Pennsylvania Dutch'. Great Britain had figured out how to make money off the American colonies.

From there they moved westward into the western fringes of Pennsylvania, then further westward into the wilderness of Ohio, and finally into Indiana. With but a few exceptions, your ancestors were always moving westward generation after generation, in search of a Better Land.

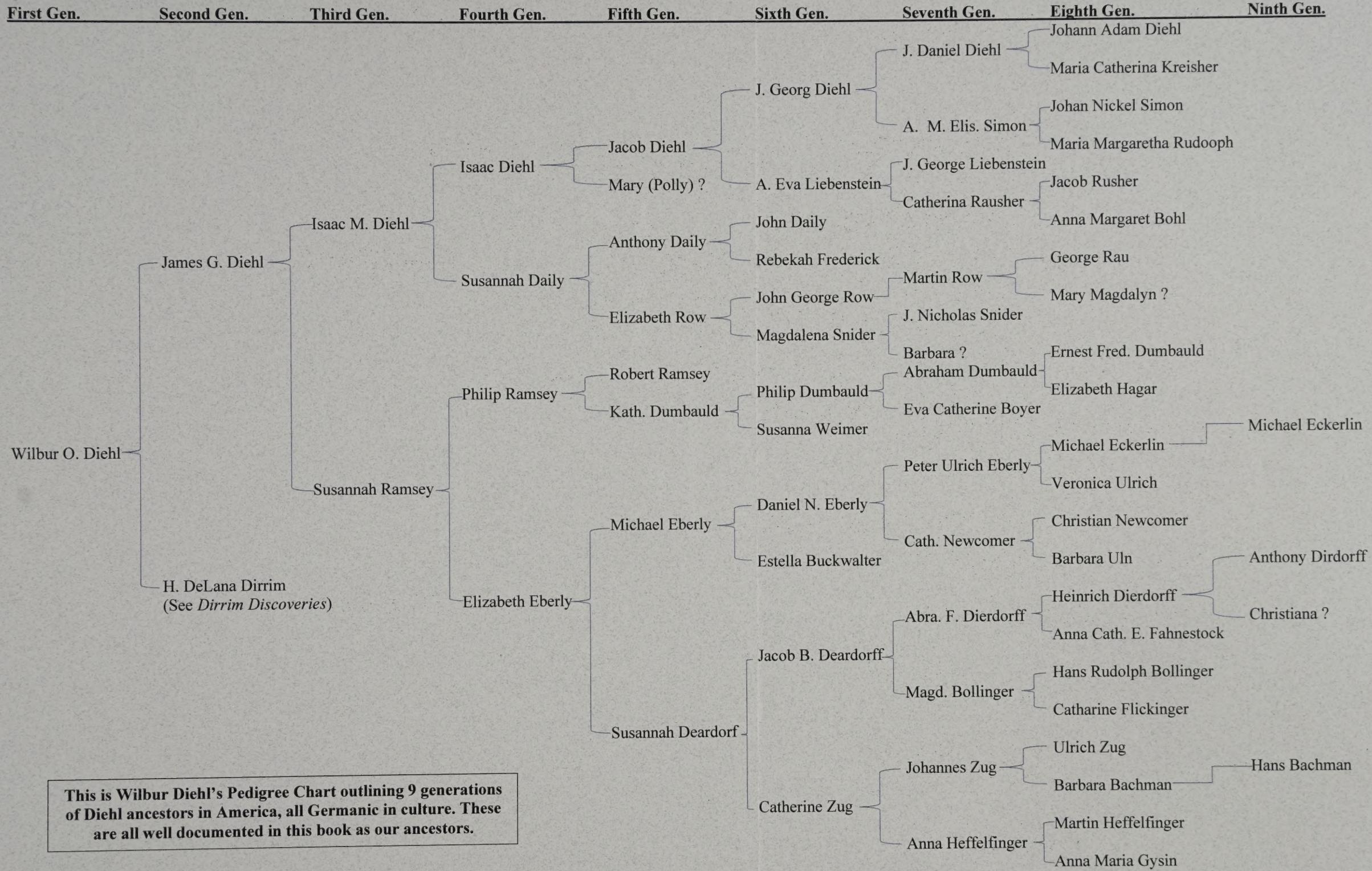


Ralph O. Diehl
rodiehl@frontier.com

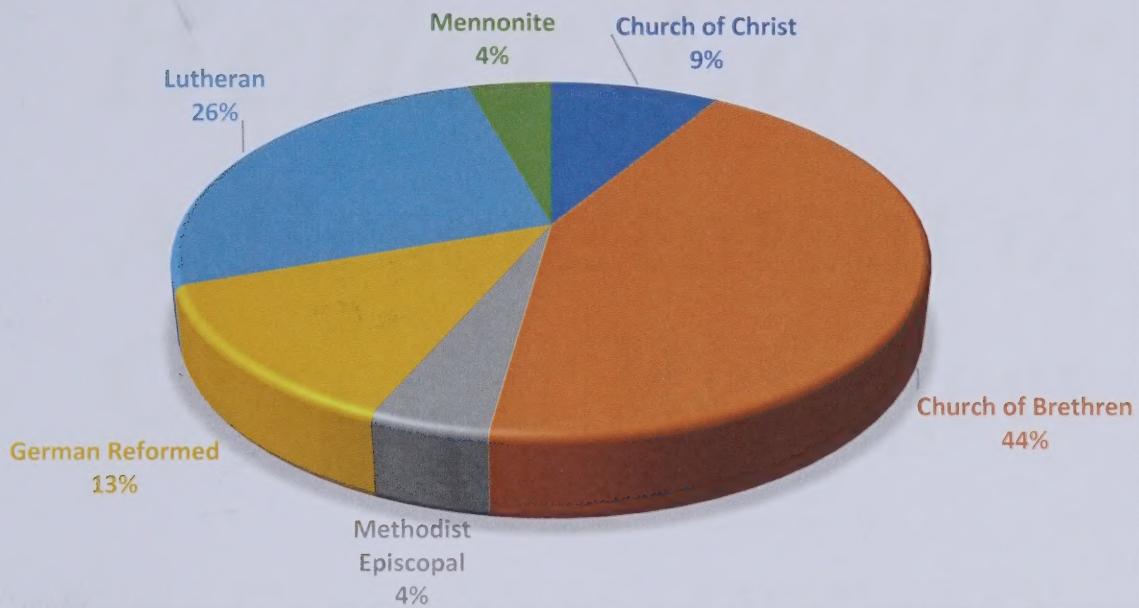
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RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF OUR ANCESTORS



As the above Pie Chart shows, our Diehl ancestors come from a variety of religious preferences. Of the ancestor families that we have studied in this book, 15 are unknown, leaving no record. The remaining 23 are laid out here, with Church of the Brethren (German Baptist) the largest grouping.

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“By an act of faith, Abraham said yes to God’s call to travel to an unknown place that would become his home. When he left he had no idea where he was going. By an act of faith he lived in the country promised him, lived as a stranger camping in tents” (Hebrews 11:9-10 MSG).

Wilbur Olan Diehl 1924-2008

Wilbur Olan Diehl was a veteran of World War 2, an avid outdoorsman, and a civil servant for the Post Office. He was a musician and a collector of coins. Except for his military experience, he spent his entire life in DeKalb County, Indiana.

Wilbur was born at the home of his parents at 513 E. Main Street in Butler on 3 October 1924¹. He was the youngest of four children born to James Garfield Diehl and Hannah Delana Dirrim (see page 9). At the age of two the family moved one block away to 414 E. Main Street into the larger Victorian home that had been Leander and Edna Diehl's (an uncle to his father) house. His mother told of how Wilbur would look out the window of the new home and cry, "Go home, go home."

When asked how the family celebrated Christmas in those days, he remembered that early Christmases usually involved three gifts: 1 toy and 2 items of clothing. They

used a real Christmas tree and later an imitation tree with electric lights.

Tall and lanky, he was a track star in High School. In the 1942/43 school year he raised the pole vault record to 10 feet 3 inches. He also was first place in the Conference Meet that year in the high jump and broad jump.²

While still in school, he got summer jobs working one year for the Wabash Railroad and another for the New York Central Railroad.

While a Junior in High School he registered for the Selective Service (military draft). Because their propaganda machine was so

good, he enlisted in the US Navy on the spot and set off to serve in the fight against Imperial Japan.

Wilbur advanced to the rank of Coxswain, USN 875-05-72.

Following Boot Camp at Great Lakes Naval Base near Chicago, he worked on a maintenance crew for a submarine net to protect the bay at Attu, Alaska. These steel nets were 30' deep and buoyed every 80'. The rough seas damaged nets which kept Japanese submarines out. Wilbur worked

on shore repairing these nets. Attu was US soil, and was the closest military point to Japan.



Wilbur in uniform when stationed in California training in LCT school. He was an E-5 pay grade.



Attu Island, just left of center, was the nearest US land to Japan during the War.

Wilbur, at about age 7, standing between two cousins at a Diehl family reunion.

¹ Harter, Fayne E., *Birth Records of DeKalb County, Indiana, 1921-1944*, p. 126.

² *Tropaeum*, 1943, p. 51.

After the war ended in 1945, he was trained to pilot an LCT (Landing Craft, Tank) and was involved in the cleanup of the South Pacific between Guam, Saipan and Tinian³.

Wilbur joined the VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars) while serving in the US Navy on Attu. When he was discharged, there was no local branch of the VFW for many years until one opened in Waterloo. He rejoined there and continued his membership until his death.

Upon his discharge, he found employment at the General Electric plant in Fort Wayne, and was employed part-time as a substitute mail carrier and did auxiliary work at the Post Office in Butler. He received an employee discount on GE products and brought home dozens of electric tools and appliances.

Wilbur married Joyce Nelline Cook (1927-2016) at her home in Concord Township. Joyce was the daughter of DeKalb County farmer Charles Orange Cook (1894-1970) and Nellie Hollopeter Carnahan (1891-1941) (see *The Cook Book*⁴). They had been pen pals during the war.



Wilbur and Joyce at their wedding on the Charles Cook farm in 1946.

³ Diehl, Ralph O., *Our Parents in World War 2*.

Together, they were the parents of six children: Ralph Oren, Diana June, Pamela Kaye, Thomas Kenton, Nancy Ann, and Penny Sue Diehl.

As a veteran, he went back to High School on the GI Bill and graduated in 1950. When his brother, Leland, had transferred from city mail carrier to rural delivery, Wilbur was hired as a substitute mail carrier. With a diploma, he was eligible to be hired permanently as a mail carrier in March of 1954. His route required him to walk 13

miles each day, rain or shine, winter and summer, and deliver packages on foot leading up to Christmas, before there was a Fed Ex or UPS, working into the night hours. His route was City Route 2, which included the downtown business district and the southwest part of town.

Prior to 1954 he delivered mail on the north and east side of Butler, stopping at home for lunch break. Although he was quiet and introverted, everyone in town knew him and liked him.

In those days, mail carriers toted a heavy leather bag for deliveries. By the time he retired, one shoulder was higher than the other.

Wilbur loved the outdoors. In inclement weather people would often ask him, while walking his route, how he liked the weather, and he always responded, "Just right". In his earlier years he loved to hunt deer and rabbits. In his later years he loved to fish. They even bought an old trailer on Lake Nauvoo, where he spent many hours fishing in his retirement.

In his early adult years Ralph remembers him raising several ducks from eggs. He raised more than one raccoon to adulthood, and loved to catch painted turtles for the kids on vacations.

The family remembers annual vacations to Michigan where they camped in a World War 2 surplus tent (like TV's MASH tent), and Wilbur spent his days fishing.



Wilbur in 1957 with a day's catch of fish. Note the neat press in his Post Office uniform pants.

⁴ Diehl, Ralph O., *The Cook Book*, 2021.

He hunted deer with a bow and arrow. At one point he stumbled in the attic (probably from drinking) and ran one of his steel-pointed arrows into his leg. That cost him a few months off work.

After Wilbur's father passed away in 1963, the Diehl family moved from the small house they had bought from his father (Wilbur's birth

place) into his father's home at 414 E. Main Street (where Wilbur grew up). That property included four lots and he planted many fruit and nut trees.

He had two major hobbies. The first was his passion for his guitar. Retiring his old box guitar, Wilbur purchased a

new 1952 Gibson *Les Paul* 'Gold Top' guitar. With some help from his mother, he had taught himself to play by ear. He wrote several songs and cut several records while in the Navy (which have not survived). He also played in a band that played at the American Legion in Butler, which took him away from family and caused stress at home. He later



In a picture (colorized) taken in 1968, Wilbur displays what he had found with his metal detector.



The Wilbur Diehl family in 1974 at Ralph's wedding. From left: Nancy, Thomas, Diana, Ralph, Penny, Joyce, Pamela, and Wilbur.

took music lessons so he could read sheet music.

The second major hobby was coin collecting. He had acquired a nearly complete set of Morgan and Peace silver dollars, over 20,000 of the rare steel 1943 pennies (which rusted in his unsealed safe in the basement), and collections of nickels, dimes

and quarters. He also had a completed 1909-1940 Lincoln cent book, which included the illusive 1909-S VDB (which turned out to not be a VDB at all). He was known for buying parking meter coins (pennies) and sifting through them in the 1950s and 60s (when Indian Head pennies were still to be found). He became the local place to sell your old coins.

Along with that second hobby he bought a metal detector when they first came out. He scanned all the old school lots, church lots, and in front of ghost gathering places and discovered coins, rings, watches, and many lost items, before it was popular (and illegal) to do so.

As the government discussed changes to the US Postal Service, including discontinuing their retirement program (which they never did), Wilbur took an early retirement on January 16, 1981. He had worked for the government for 35 years and was age 57. His years in the Navy counted toward retirement.

In his younger adult years, Wilbur was a drinker and spent most evenings at the local American Legion, where he was a good friend to many, but missed by his family. Joyce attended the Butler Church of Christ, and left when the church split to begin Christ's Church. When the new group needed help with installing a baptismal in the old Methodist Church building, Wilbur agreed to help. He then began attending with Joyce and they became an active part of that church.

They later left Christ's Church and began attending Calvary Chapel of Waterloo, which is now New Hope Christian Center, pastored by their son, Ralph. Wilbur became a part of the worship team and used his guitar talent. He still spent time at the Legion Hall with his friends, but the alcohol transitioned to Pepsi. There was a slow conversion going on in his life.

Wilbur joined the American Legion, post 202, in Butler and was very active, serving as Post Commander in 1970 and serving in the color guard of the post for dozens of military funerals and parades. He was fiercely patriotic and loved this country.

He was a pack-rat like his father and great Uncle before him, and kept everything. After his death, every book had to be gone through because he stashed currency in them.

Also, at his death he was the sole surviving Charter Member of the Eagles Lodge in Butler.

At age 13 he had appendicitis and had surgery to remove his appendix, leaving a gaping scar in his side. As he aged, he developed several health issues. He had hypertension and controlled it with medication. He then developed a heart blockage. He refused to have by-pass surgery, convinced all doctors wanted was his money. After his wife, Joyce, had a valve replacement surgery and snapped back wonderfully, he changed his mind and had the by-pass surgery successfully. But he didn't rebound as quickly as Joyce.

He then developed a cancerous tumor on his neck, which was neutralized by radiation treatments. He always grew a full beard from the first day of winter to the first day of spring. After this radiation all the hair follicles on that side died, so he could only grow half a beard.



Wilbur with his signature winter beard in the 1990s.



Wilbur (carrying the American flag), marching with the Post 202 color guard in a Memorial Day parade in 1975.

He also had a vision problem in old age which left him blind in the right eye. He continued to drive, but only with Joyce in the passenger seat. Wilbur was also diagnosed with prostate cancer which later metastasized and went into his back. This caused a rapid loss in weight and strength and he was admitted to Betz's Nursing Home in Auburn, where he died on 12 December 2008 at the age of 84.

Joyce lived on as a widow for another eight years. She resided at Smith Farms Manor in Auburn (Assisted Living), and then The Laurels of DeKalb in Butler (Nursing Care). She died there in 2016 at 89.



BETTER LAND

Second Generation
(Parents)

James Garfield Diehl (1880-1963)

James Garfield Diehl was a Watchmaker by trade, residing in Butler, Indiana. His hobbies were local history and travelling. He was married twice and was an active leader in his home church and community.



James Diehl in about 1883/84. Note the dress and long hair, typical of the day.

James Garfield Diehl, known to friends as Jim, was born on 9 August 1880, the fourth of five children born to Isaac Marion Diehl (1852-1914) (see page 17) and Susanna Ramsey (1855-1939), on their farm in Stafford Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. He was close to both sets of grandparents. Physically, he most favored his mother.

Jim was named after President James Gar-

field, who was in the White House when Jim was born. This revealed the Republican leaning of his father, who was active in politics. President Garfield stood for agricultural technology and limited Civil Rights for African Americans. He was assassinated at just 200 days in office.

His early education was in a one room schoolhouse located at the southeast corner of County Roads 75 and 34, known as the Stafford Center School⁵. After graduation from Grammar School (grades 1-8), the normal education of the day, he attended and graduated from Butler High School, a rare accomplishment for farm boys.

Jim was an introvert who would be categorized as Melancholy/Phlegmatic today. He was artistic and musical, and, as his daughter Colista later said, very sensitive. He balded early in life and seemed to lose weight as he got older.

“As a youth he became quite proficient as an artist and made many pencil sketches,” reported an article commemorating his 50th anniversary in the jewelry business⁶. James served as artist for the Class of 1900 yearbook, *The Tropaeum* [the first edition]. The class prophecy included:

“Both outline and color are improved by Diehl,
Who’s made himself famous by etchings on steel.
The salons of Paris with his work are decked;
In buying them many a fortune is recked.”⁷

His classmates characterized him as ‘shy’. His declared aim in life was to be a “jack of all trades”. He also played Right End on Butler High School’s first football team. This was the school’s first athletic attempt ever. In the first game, played against an Auburn High School team, Butler was soundly defeated. Of course, this was the first time any player on either team had ever seen a football game.⁸



Jim in his football uniform in 1899/1900 in Butler High School, with plenty of hair.

While attending school in Butler, he resided with his paternal uncle, Leander and Edna Diehl. This couple had no children, and cared for Jim like their own, which opened up a career opportunity for him later.

His first paying job was at a Wagon Works in Fort Wayne, where he was employed from 1902/03. In June of 1903 he moved back to Stafford Township and took a job working for the railroad.⁹

⁵ DeKalb County, IN, Township School Records, District #2.

⁶ *The Record-Herald*, 20 January 1955.

⁷ *The Tropaeum*, 1900.

⁸ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 1 December

1899.

⁹ *The Butler Weekly Record*, June 1903.

“He worked for two years with a bridge gang on the New York Central [then the Lake Shore & Michigan] railroad, at the end of which time he was a cook for the group.” His daughter, Colista, said he worked as a cook’s helper on a caboose¹⁰. “Because of his small stature, Mr. Diehl realized early in life that the occupation he was to follow had to be light.”



Jim is here working on the railroad bridge gang, constructing a well for steam engines in 1902/03. He is sitting on the lower plank at far right, elbows extended.

Jim suffered from many allergies and had asthma. Daughter Colista said he smoked [cigars] when he first married. He became violently sick with the flu and couldn’t smoke anymore. The doctor said it was his medicine that did that.

“It was on January 5, 1905, that Mr. Diehl began his apprenticeship as a watchmaker under the guiding hand of his uncle, the late Lee Diehl,” reported the 1955 article. “Mr. Diehl vividly recalls the first day he went to work for his uncle. His father brought him to town that morning after they had completed the chores about the farm, it being about 10 o’clock when he arrived on his new job. His uncle gave him his own bench, and put him to work repairing a number of old clocks that were in the store.”

Another *Record-Herald* article, dated January 5, 1950, on the occasion of his 45th anniversary, reported, “Mr. Diehl said his first job as a watchmaker was making a balance staff for a key-wound watch, and it ran so well

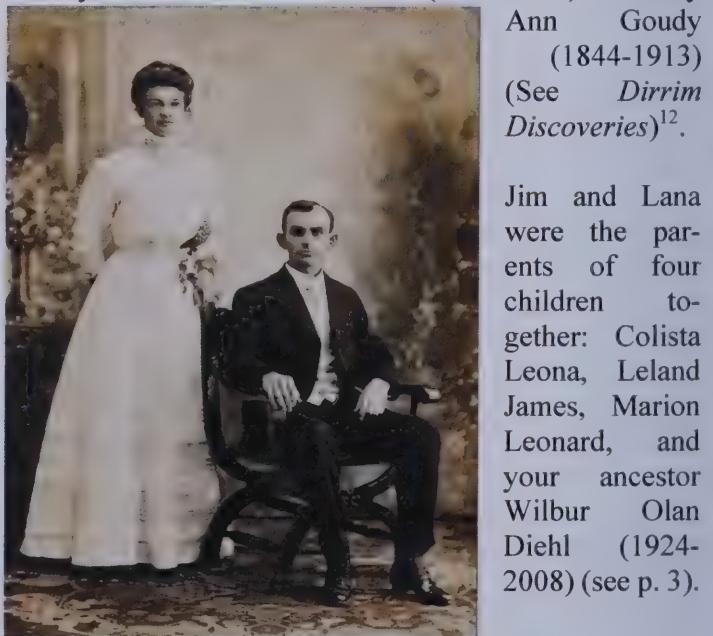
that he later sold the watch to his father who carried it for several years.”¹¹

The 1950 article continued, “One of his hardest jobs when he first began working for his uncle was waiting on customers at the counter. He said that as a boy he was very timid and shy, and this was a handicap which took many years to overcome.”

The 1955 article continued, “From childhood he was mechanically inclined and improvised numerous small tools and his own little bench lathe. So when he went to work for his uncle repairing time pieces, the trade came to him naturally. It wasn’t long after he started his apprenticeship that he had all the clocks in the shop keeping time and striking the hour together.”

“From clocks the young apprentice went to work fixing all the old watches in the store. By the following Spring [1906], Mr. Diehl was a pretty fair watchmaker, and his uncle more or less turned his business over to him, while the Senior Mr. Diehl devoted more of his time to his hobby, that of raising dogs and race horses.”

Jim married Hannah Delana Dirrim on 2 December 1908, in Angola, Indiana. Better known as Lana (pronounced Lay’-nuh), she was the 9th of ten children born to Steuben County farmer Leonard H. Dirrim (1839-1908) and Mary



Jim and Lana on their wedding day in 1908.

Jim and Lana were the parents of four children together: Colista Leona, Leland James, Marion Leonard, and your ancestor Wilbur Olan Diehl (1924-2008) (see p. 3).

¹⁰ Gnagy, Colista (Diehl) interview, ca. 1995.

¹¹ *The Record-Herald*, 5 January 1950.

¹² Diehl, Ralph O., *Dirrim Discoveries*, 2020.

James and Lana Diehl are recorded in the 1910 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, residing at 513 East Main St., a home they owned with a mortgage. James was employed as a jeweler and residing with them was 6-month-old Colista.¹³

"When the children were young," reported the *Record-Herald*, "Mr. and Mrs. Diehl became affiliated with the Butler Church of Christ, and since 1915 have been very active workers in the church. Mr. Diehl has held every office in the church except that of Deacon. On January 1st of this year [1955] he asked to be relieved of his Sunday School class, after having taught various classes for the past 36 years."¹⁴

"Leander promised him to be his heir if he would care for Edna when he died," remembered Colista (Diehl) Gnagy. "This was difficult because she turned out to be a bitter old woman...Edna Diehl was a bear to live with. She once had a fight with my mother and moved with someone in Ft. Wayne. In no time they brought her back, fed up...Another time Jim [Leland] and I were walking to church. I said, 'I don't want to go past Edna's. She'll pull on my skirt and tell me its too short.' Jim replied, 'Yes, but maybe she'll give us a nickel and we can get ice cream after church.' We went across the street, and Edna



James G. Diehl family in about 1927. From left to right are: Leland, James, Colista, Wilbur, Lana, and Marion.

pulled on my skirt and told me it was too short, then gave us each a nickel, and we went to church."

"On April 8, 1918, Mr. Diehl purchased the business of his uncle," reported *The Record-Herald*, "and has successfully operated it since that time. Many tools which Mr. Diehl used when learning the trade, are in use yet today on his bench. Also several clocks which were in the store when his uncle operated the business are still

hanging on the wall keeping perfect time." That work bench is today owned by grandson Tom Diehl.

His 1963 obituary stated, "Mr. Diehl retired in 1956 after having been in the jewelry business in Butler for 52 years. The jewelry store, now operated by his son, Leland Diehl, has been located in the same place for the past 96 years."¹⁵



As the United States entered World War I, Colista remembered James and Lana worrying about him being drafted into the military. James did register for the military draft and was identified as age 38, tall and slender, blue eyes and brown hair.¹⁶

James and Lee (right) Diehl in front of Diehl's Jewelry Store in about 1918. Note the polished shoes and the cluttered front window. The workbench in the window was for hanging customer's watches once repaired.

¹³ 1910 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Wilmington Twp., p. 263-A.

¹⁴ *The Record-Herald*, 20 January 1955.

¹⁵ *The Record-Herald*, 4 July 1963.

¹⁶ World War I Draft Registration Card # 1230, 9 December 1928.



Jim in his fife and drum corps uniform in the 1920s.

James G. and Lana Diehl are again recorded in the 1920 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, residing in the home they owned free and clear of debt at 513 East Main St. in Butler. James was the Proprietor of a Jewelry Store. Residing with them were 10-year-old Colista and 8-year-old Leland, both attending school.¹⁷

Jim was active for many years with the National Association of Fife and

Drum Corps. His Uncle Lee Diehl had been a drummer boy in the Civil War and passed this interest on to him. Jim played the fife in competitions around the country and won a major competition in Toledo, Ohio, in 1951. This was a version of the modern marching band, on a much smaller scale.

James G. and Lana Diehl were next recorded in the 1930 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, residing in Leander Diehl's former home at 414 East Main St., in Butler. Living with them were 20-year-old Calista [sic], 18-year-old Leland J., 9-year-old Marian C. [sic], and 5-year-old Wilbur O. Diehl. The home was owned and valued at \$2,000. James' occupation is recorded as a Retail Merchant in the jewelry business. Living with them was 79-year-old Edna A. Diehl, widow of the original owner of the home, Leander J. Diehl. Although the census records her as mother of James, she was actually his aunt.¹⁸

During the Great Depression business must have suffered greatly. Larry Clear, whose family attended the same church, said that the church probably would have folded if it wasn't for Jim Diehl giving to support it.

James was a local history buff and later in life was looked upon as an authoritative source of Butler community folklore. He kept a record of significant events in the local community.

Socially, he was a member of the Butler Temple of the Knights of Pythias Lodge. Lana was a member of the Pythian Sisters, an auxiliary. When the participants of the latter became too aged to participate, James joined the Pythian Sisters to keep it active, coming dressed as an old woman to support the group. Both soon disbanded.

"Each summer he usually locks up his place of business and makes a swing around the country," reported *The Record-Herald* in 1955. Daughter Colista (Diehl) Gnagy remembered taking a family trip in an Overland Touring Car with luggage strapped to an expandable running board. They slept in a tent each night. On that trip they visited Diehl relatives in Iowa and Nebraska. He surprised them, asking, "Do you know who I am?" The relative replied, "Well, you've got the Diehl ears."



The Diehl family on their trip out west in about 1921 in their Overland Touring Car. From left: Marion, Lana, unknown, Leland, Colista, and James.

Although he lived in Butler, he often retreated to the home farm, operated by his brother, Lawrence Diehl, to help with walnut harvesting and maple syrup camp. Sometime after 1927 the Diehl homestead property in Stafford Township was transferred from Jim's mother, Sanna, to James G. Diehl, but by 1932 that ownership had transferred to her grandson, Millard Diehl, adopted son of Lawrence, who was actively farming the land. Years later the family talked about hard feelings over this land being transferred to Millard when James should have had part ownership.¹⁹

¹⁷ 1920 Census of DeKalb County, IN, City of Butler.

¹⁸ 1930 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Butler City, p. 5-B.

¹⁹ DeKalb County, IN Surveyor's Records, 10 May 1932.

The family is again recorded in the 1940 Census, living at 414 East Main St. in Butler town. Also residing here were Marion L. and your 15-year-old ancestor, Wilbur.²⁰

The following year the United States was entering World War II. James, then 61, was required to register for the military draft again. He listed his occupation as Jeweler and Watchmaker, and was described as 5' 9", 121 lbs., blue eyes and bald.²¹



This is a restored and colorized photo of James and Lana in the middle 1940s. Note the tie clip, wrist watch, elastic arm bands and pens in his pocket. (from Colista Gnagy collection)

Lana contracted an infection similar to tuberculosis and had difficulty breathing from the 1920s on. She was an invalid in later years and died at Sheehy Nursing Home in Butler on 4 December 1955 at age 72.²² The cause of death was pneumonia and a stroke.

Jim took a bus to Florida for several years during the winter. A year after Lana's death he met Eva Gertrude (Wiley) Parks (1887-1959), a widow seven years younger, on one of those trips. They were married on 11 November 1956 in her home church in Princeton, Indiana. They only had three years together before she died 26 April 1959.

Jim's health began to fail shortly thereafter. Because of dementia issues he became a resident of Southview Rest Home in Butler. While there he fell and broke a hip, the complications of which caused his death four weeks later on 28 June 1963, at age 82.²³ He had been a resident there for 5 months.



James and Eva (Parks) Diehl in their wedding photo in 1956.



James and Lana Diehl's grave marker in the Butler Cemetery, Butler, Indiana.

²⁰ 1940 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Butler town, p. 332-B.

²¹ World War II Draft Registration Cards, #2288, 27 April 1942.

²² *The Record-Herald*, 8 December 1955.

²³ DeKalb County Death Records (1920-1965).

His obituary summarized him as a man of character: "Mr. Diehl's philosophy of life is that of Christian living, doing a job well, working long hours, and being honest with his fellow men," reported the *Record-Herald*.

James and Lana are buried in the Butler Cemetery next to their sons, Marion and Wilbur. James was a pack-rat who seemed to never discard anything. After his death the family had a public auction to liquidate a house and barns literally filled with antiques dating back to his Uncle Lee's Civil War days.



James Diehl posed for a photo at his jewelry store upon his retirement in 1955. Grandson Ralph Diehl remembers visiting this store in the early 1950s and hearing all the various bongs and cuckoos that all chimed together on the hour (well, almost together).

BETTER LAND

Third Generation
(Grandparents)

Isaac Marion Diehl (1852-1914)

Isaac Marion Diehl (namesake of his father, but commonly known as 'Ike') was born in a log cabin on his parents' homestead in Stafford Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on June 29, 1852. He was the youngest of eleven children born to Isaac Diehl and Susannah Daily (see page 25). Isaac was a farmer, active Christian, and dabbled in local politics.

Isaac Diehl, at age 7, was recorded in school records as completing the Reading course at District No. 2 school in Stafford Township. The school year ran from November 26th 1860 to March 12, 1861. The instructor was Jos. D. K. Lowery. The Reader used was *McGuffey's Eclectic First Reader*.

Isaac was only nine at the outbreak of the American Civil War, but the war was close to him, as he had three older brothers who marched off to defend the Union.

In the 1870 Census, the war now over, Isaac Jr. [sic], now 18, was recorded working as a farm laborer on the home farm and attending school.²⁴

In a day when finishing Grammar School (Grade 8) was the end goal for most farm boys, Isaac went on to complete High School in nearby Butler²⁵, a rare undertaking, which prepared him for some later accomplishments.

Isaac was a township school teacher in DeKalb County from 1873-1877²⁶, serving in rural one-room schoolhouses. His grandson, Fred Diehl, has possession of Teaching Certificates for Isaac M. Diehl dated 1872, 1875, and 1876.

The *History of Education in Eastern DeKalb County 1835-1995* lists Isaac as an early instructor at Stafford Township School No. 5, also known as Lyon School and later, Cherry Valley School, at that time a wood frame one-room schoolhouse.²⁷

Isaac married Susanna Ramsey on the Fourth of July 1874. She was the oldest of two children born to Philip Ramsey (1823-1910) (see page 29) and Elizabeth Eberly (1830-1913), who resided about 1 ½ miles east of the Diehl homestead.²⁸ Susanna, known by the nickname 'Sanna', was likely named after her aunt Susanna Ramsey, who resided in Daviess County, Indiana.

Sanna was born near Strasburg in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on 15 December 1855. She moved with her parents to DeKalb County in 1863, when she was just 8.²⁹

15-year-old Susan Ramsey was recorded in the 1870 Census residing on the farm with her parents in Stafford Township, just down the road from Isaac Diehl. She was working at housework and attending school with Isaac.³⁰



Ohio map highlighting Tuscarawas County.



These are the earliest known photos of Sanna and Isaac, both colorized. Sanna was 16 in 1874 (from an old tin-type) and Isaac is from about 1885.

²⁴ 1870 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 385-B.

²⁵ *The Record-Herald*, 1895 issue.

²⁶ *The Waterloo Press*, 1873, 1875, & 1877 issues.

²⁷ Shull, Glenda Sible, *History of Education in Eastern DeKalb County 1835-1995*, DeKalb County, IN: 1995.

²⁸ Bennet, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., Denver, PA, 1974.

²⁹ *The Record-Herald*, 16 February 1939.

³⁰ 1870 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 385-A.

Isaac and Sanna were the parents of five children: John Elmer, Lola May (who died at one month of age), Oliver Benjamin, your ancestor James Garfield (1880-1963) (see page 9), and Lawrence Leander Diehl.

Isaac and Susan Diehl are recorded in the 1880 Census residing in DeKalb County, Indiana, living next door to her parents, Philip and Elizabeth Ramsey, in Stafford Township. Living with them were sons, 5-year-old Elmer V. O. (John) and 2-year-old Oliver. Also residing there was a 20-year-old farm hand whose name is illegible.³¹

Isaac and Sanna were members of the Big Run Church. They "joined under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. O. Butler, about 30 years ago [1884]." An 1884 issue of *The Waterloo Press* (Stafford News) reported that J. M. [sic] Diehl led singing at the Big Run Church in January of that year, to benefit his Sunday School class (an evening event). In 1885 he was elected Assistant Sunday School Superintendent, and by 1886 was elected superintendent of the Big Run Sunday School.

He served for a number of years as Stafford Township Sunday School President and a regular attendant of County Sunday School conventions.

He took great interest in teaching his class of young men and young ladies. The following article was printed in *The Butler Weekly Record* in 1899: "Isaac Diehl's class in the



Isaac M. Diehl Family, ca. 1895. Left to right: Isaac, Lawrence, Sanna, James, John, and Oliver.

Big Run Sunday School will hold an ice cream social on the church lawn Tuesday, August 29. Everyone come and get your money's worth. Ten cent dishes for only five cents."³²

Sanna's obituary states, "When yet a small girl she took Jesus the Christ as her savior and became a member of the United Brethren church at Big Run where her membership remained."³³ After the death of her husband, she attended the Butler Church

of Christ after moving into town in 1914. She was elected to serve as Treasurer of the DeKalb County Sunday School convention in 1895. She was also a participant in Judge Charles Bowersox's singing class, a county-wide learning project.

Isaac invested as a stockholder in the Butler Canning Company, organized May 4, 1894, for the purpose of canning fruits and vegetables and manufacturing cans."³⁴

Isaac purchased the property settled by his father, Isaac Diehl, Sr., 2 1/2 miles east of Butler, from his father's estate at auction in March 1896.

"Sons Ollie and John both lived in this house at different times," remembered granddaughter Colista (Diehl) Gnagy. "The house was divided into two homes with a big double door connecting them."³⁵

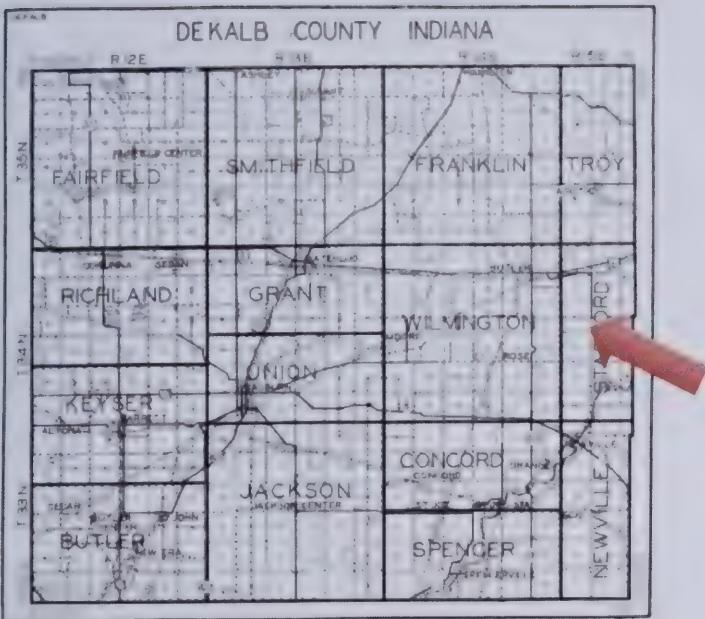
³¹ 1880 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 154-A.

³² *The Butler Weekly Record*, 25 August 1899.

³³ *The Butler Record*, 1895 issue.

³⁴ Troas, May Wise & Smith, John Martin, *DeKalb County History*, 1987, DeKalb Sesquicentennial, Inc., Auburn, IN, 1987.

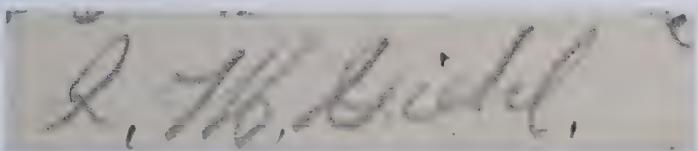
³⁵ Gnagy, Colista Interview, ca. 1996.



Map of Dekalb County, Indiana, identifying Stafford Township against the Ohio state line. The red arrow locates the Diehl homestead.

When rural mail delivery was initiated in 1903, Isaac Diehl was listed among the first Rural Route patrons, living on Rt. 2.

Being a farmer in the latter 1800s was fraught with trouble. The 28 February 1884 issue of *The Waterloo Press* (Stafford News) reported: "I. M. Diehl has been suffering the effects of a kick by a horse."³⁶ Isaac had 25-30 honey bee stands and lost all the bees in the hard winter of 1884/85. *The Butler Herald* reported in April 1898, "Some time ago I. M. Diehl ran a thorn into one of his hands. Lately, he has been unable to use the injured hand."³⁷



This is Isaac's signature from a postcard he sent to Sanna from the Michigan hospital.

Farming also had the fruits of its labor. Isaac displayed 30 varieties of apples at the 1896 Butler Street Fair.³⁸ He also

³⁶ *The Waterloo Press*, 28 February 1884.

³⁷ *The Butler Herald*, April 1898.

³⁸ *The Butler Record*, 1896 issue.

reported in 1901 that he had gathered 135 eggs in one day and they had been gathered the night before as carefully as usual.³⁹ In October of 1900 he was paid \$37.50 for 15 days of drawing gravel for county roads in Wilmington Township. That would be \$1,125 in today's money.

Isaac M. and Susan are also recorded in the 1900 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, living on the Diehl homestead along with their four unmarried sons, ages 17-23. At that time, they had a mortgage on the farm.⁴⁰



Isaac and Sanna Diehl ca. 1907, with granddaughter Wilda Diehl in stroller (colorized).

57-year-old Isaac and 54-year-old Susan are next recorded in the 1910 Census, still living on the family farm, owned free of debt, in Stafford Township with son, John and his family, Hattie, Ralph and Raymond. They were living four houses from Susan's parents, Philip and Elizabeth Ramsey. Isaac owned and worked this farm. That census records the question: "Whether is able to speak English, or, if not, state language spoken." To this was answered for Susan "Dutch". It is noted that her parents, still living and listed earlier on the same census

³⁹ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 5 April 1901.

⁴⁰ 1900 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 46-A.

page, both were checked speaking English, and that the enumerator was her own son, Lawrence Diehl. This implies that they all spoke English, but carried a strong Pennsylvania Dutch accent.⁴¹

The Butler Weekly Record printed an account of the twelfth annual reunion of the Eberly family at this homestead on Thursday, 15 August 1912: "The forenoon was spent in renewing acquaintances and social enjoyment...At the noon hour dinner was served on two large tables constructed for the occasion in front of the house and everyone seemed to enjoy this part of the day's entertainment."

The reunion article continued, "A welcome address by Charley Hesselman ably expressing the sentiment of the home people in extending a welcome and greeting. This was followed by a response from Wm. Laport of Strasburg, Ohio in which he expressed his pleasure of meeting with this people and plainly stated the fact that he was not sorry to be an Eberly.

"I. M. Diehl read a reunion poem which was followed by a duet by Mrs. John Diehl and Miss Esther Riser [John's wife and her sister]

...Rev. Eberly of Toledo was called to make an address [which he noted] would be [too] wearisome. He expressed his regrets in not having attended the precious reunions and made a short practical talk of truth and witticism.

"A report of the deaths was given by the president, I. M. Diehl...Ice cream and cake was served while automobiles and carriages were being arranged to convey the visiting members of the family to the depot...Thus



Sanna Diehl, ca. 1926 with a social group, daughter-in-law Lana Diehl behind her right shoulder.

the day of good fellowship and glad reunion was brought to a close...The reunion was held at this place, the home of her daughter in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsey the oldest living member of the Eberly family."⁴²

Granddaughter Colista Gnagy recounted, "We always went to the farm for a family Christmas. We would ride in a bobsled, snuggled into the hay and blankets. Grandma always had a huge tree in the parlor lighted by real candles (horrors); that's the way it used to be done. Grandpa had a white beard and dressed in a Santa Claus suit to pass out the presents. How well I remember thinking that it was too bad that Grandpa always missed Santa Claus, for just before he would come, Grandpa would have to go to the barn to tend the stock."⁴³

Isaac's first recorded political involvement was as an appointed delegate to the DeKalb County Republican convention for Stafford Township in 1882. In 1884 he was chosen secretary of the Republican caucus of Stafford Township. His first known election to public office was as a Republican candidate for Stafford Township Justice of the Peace in 1894, which he won.⁴⁴ An active Republican, Ike attended the Republican State Conventions in 1902 & 1904.⁴⁵

The DeKalb County Council appropriates all funds for use by the county and all its officers. Isaac served on the County Council from 1907-1910, serving as chairman from 1908-1910 during the fund-raising for the controversial present County Courthouse in Auburn, Indiana. The previous courthouse had been destroyed by fire, and there was intense debate between whether the new courthouse should be constructed in Waterloo, a Democratic town, or Auburn, a Republican community. Both towns were similar in size at that time.⁴⁶

This is Sanna's signature from her 1931 Will.

Isaac's obituary in *The Butler Weekly Record* states, "He was elected a member of the County Council and served on that board for two terms, and had a part in the

⁴¹ 1910 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 187-A.

⁴² *The Butler Weekly Record*, 23 August 1912.

⁴³ Colista Gnagy, Christmas Card note, ca. 1987.

⁴⁴ *The Butler Record*, 1894 issue.

⁴⁵ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 1902 & 1904 issues.

⁴⁶ Troas, May Wise & Smith, John Martin, *DeKalb County History*, 1987, DeKalb Sesquicentennial, Inc., Auburn, IN: 1987.

appropriations for the new courthouse. He was for many years a leading republican in his township and had much to do with the affairs of the party in that county.”

Isaac was diagnosed with cancer of the throat. His son Oliver travelled with him in February to Harper hospital in Detroit, Michigan, where a tumor was surgically removed.⁴⁷ The cause of death was cancer of the throat. His obituary in *The Auburn Courier* reported, “Mr Deihl [sic] a short time before his death returned from the hospital at Detroit where he was operated on for the removal of the cancer, but the operation only hastened his death.”⁴⁸ Colista (Diehl) Gnagy remembered that he came to live in the little house (513 E. Main St., in Butler) after the surgery. It was a short stay and then he went home, where he died on 21 April 1914.⁴⁹

Isaac died at 61 years of age and was buried near his parents in the cemetery at Big Run Church, less than a mile north of the farm where he spent his life. His death notice, published the day of his funeral, states, “Mr. Diehl was 61 years of age and had lived in DeKalb Co. all his life, dying not over ten rods from where he was born.” Someone had crossed out “ten” on the printed notice, and hand written “3” in ink over it on the original.



Sanna Diehl in 1938 four-generation photo (note she has added glasses and earrings, this image colorized). (All photos from Ralph Diehl collection).

Following Isaac’s death, Sanna maintained ownership of the farm, but moved into Butler where she lived at 516 E. Main St. in Butler. She was listed as widowed, and owned the house valued at \$1,600. Living with her was her 20-year-old granddaughter, Shirley A. Diehl, who was employed as a stenographer.⁵⁰

Sanna died at the home of her son, Oliver, in Butler, on 29 January 1939 at the age of 83.⁵¹

She is buried with Isaac at the Big Run Cemetery two miles east of Butler, Indiana.



Diehl gravemarkers at the Big Run Cemetery.

The following provisions were made in her will:

“1. I give, devise and bequeath to my two sons James G. Diehl, and Lawrence L. Diehl all the remainder of my property both real and personal and wherever situated to be held by my two sons James G. Diehl and Lawrence L. Diehl by equal shares.

2. I make no provision in this my last will and testament for my two sons Oliver D. [sic] Diehl and John Diehl for the reason that I have during my lifetime extended financial help to them in an amount equal to their just share in my estate.”
Although Oliver was her caregiver at the end of her life, son John was alienated from the family, likely due to money he had borrowed that was never repaid.

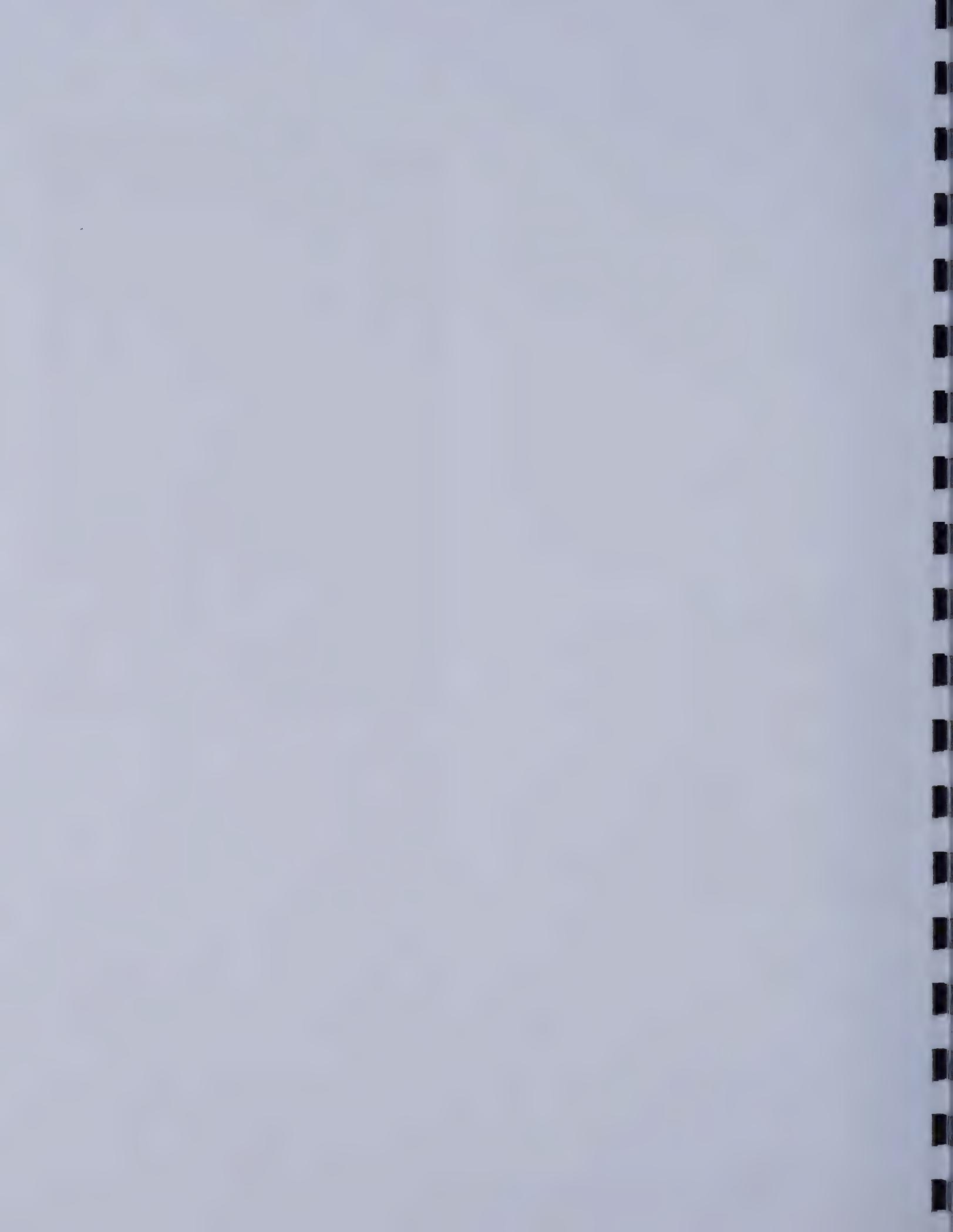
⁴⁷ *Fort Wayne News*, 22 April 1914, p. 7.

⁴⁸ *The Auburn Courier*, 23 April 1914.

⁴⁹ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 24 April 1914.

⁵⁰ 1930 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Wilmington Twp., Butler City Ward 1, p. 5-A.

⁵¹ *The Record-Herald*, 16 February 1939.



BETTER LAND

Fourth Generation
(Great Grandparents)

Isaac Diehl, Sr. (1812-1888)

Isaac Diehl was born 25 November 1812, while James Madison was President, in York County, Pennsylvania, third of seven children born to Jacob Diehl and Mary 'Polly' Unknown (see page 35). At this time Adams County was yet the western frontier. Isaac later pioneered to Indiana and became a prosperous farmer.⁵²



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting York County.

His obituary states, "He received his early education at Borough, York County, Penn." The family soon moved two counties westward to Adams County, Pennsylvania when Isaac was still young.

Isaac's father, Jacob, died in June 1823, when Isaac was 10, on their farm in Tyrone Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Minor sons were required to have a guardian, and the Adams County Orphan's court placed Isaac under the guardianship of another Jacob Diehl (surely a relative), who cared for him until age 16.⁵³ He likely remained in the care of his mother, however.

Five years later, in 1828, Polly and her children pioneered westward onto land Jacob had purchased in Stark (now Summit) County, Ohio. All the children accompanied their mother except William, who lived with relatives in York County. This made Isaac, now emancipated at 16, the oldest son and responsible for caring for the entire family.⁵⁴

The Erie Canal had been completed through the county in 1827, and put the sleepy village of Clinton on the map. Grain now had access to the markets in the east. Isaac took a job as an apprentice cooper, and developed that trade.

⁵² *The Butler Record*, 11 May 1888.

⁵³ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families in America*, Wilmington, DE, 1986, Vol. I, p. 40.

⁵⁴ Lane, Samuel A., *Fifty Years And Over of Akron and Summit County, Ohio*, Akron, OH, Beacon Job Dept., 1892.

Clinton became a major port for shipment for farmers in surrounding counties. Isaac no doubt used his cooper trade in the warehouse and shipping industry and thus was instrumental in the building of pioneer America. The 1885 *History of DeKalb County* states, "He learned the cooper's trade when a young man, and followed it three years."⁵⁵

Isaac married Susannah Daily on 10 October 1835 in Stark County, Ohio. Susan was the oldest of twelve children born to Anthony Daily and Elizabeth Row (see page 39). Susannah was born 26 October 1818 near Manchester in what is now Summit County, Ohio.⁵⁶

Family Tradition says that her ancestors were French and Irish.



Map of Ohio highlighting Summit County.

Susannah is counted among the family members of Anthony Daily in both the 1820⁵⁷ and 1830 censuses of Stark County, Ohio⁵⁸. Summit County was divided from Stark County in the 1830s.

Isaac and Susannah were the parents of eleven children together: Eliza Louise, Ephraim, Sabrina, Daniel D., William Anthony, Leander Jerimiah, Lois Eunice, Warren Esiah, your ancestor Isaac Marion (1852-1914) (see page 17), and two unknowns who died young or at birth. Sons Daniel, William, and Leander fought for the Union in the Civil War.

"When living in Ohio," remembered Edna Pauline (Diehl) Cherington, daughter of their son Ephraim, "my grandfather made barrel staves and took them by flat-boat to a market on the lower Ohio River. He would be gone for long periods of time. Once he was gone so long the family was running short of provisions, and my grandmother was down on the river bank, looking for his return and praying

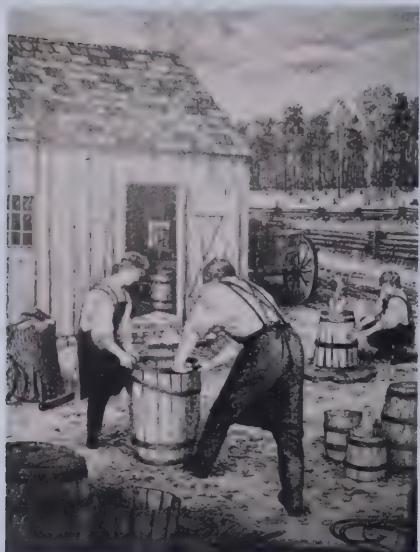
⁵⁵ *History of DeKalb County*, Interstate Publishing Co., 1885.

⁵⁶ *Early Marriages of Stark County, Ohio 1809-1840*, The Alliance Genealogical Soc., Vol. I, Alliance, OH, 1986.

⁵⁷ 1820 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 175.

⁵⁸ 1830 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 312.

he'd be back soon, when a wild duck fell from the sky at her feet; and she felt it was a miracle."⁵⁹



The Cooper trade in the mid-1800s was a difficult occupation. Note the stumps still standing in the cleared field.

His obituary reported, in 1888, that "He united with the Evangelical association more than fifty years ago [prior to 1838] and he has ever been an humble, faithful follower of his Master, loved, honored and revered by his family, friends and neighbors."

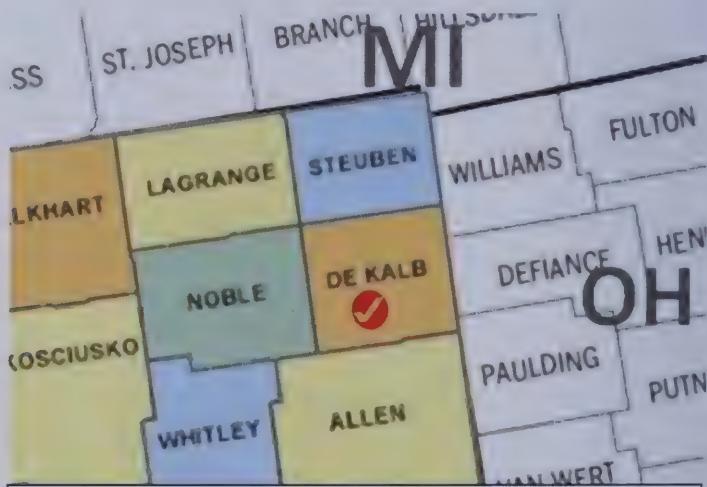
On an old ledger kept by Jacob Burgner, a roving merchant who traveled the wilderness of early Ohio, is the following entry of a

sale in Stark County (written in German): "Issac Diel May 12, 1839. 10 pfund woll ... \$3.75".⁶⁰ That's German for 10 pounds of wool.

The following year Isaac Diehl was recorded in the 1840 Census of Summit County, Ohio, residing in Franklin Township, where he was farming. That census shows one male 20-30 (Isaac was 28), one female 20-30 (Susannah was 22), one male under 5 (Ephraim was 2), and two females under five (Eliza was 4 and Sabrina was a newborn). This census also records that Isaac was involved in Agricultural pursuits, signifying that he had turned his energies from coopering to farming since beginning his family.⁶¹

In 1841 the United States government opened land in the Northwest Territory to purchase under what became known as the Log Cabin Act.

The History of DeKalb County, written three years prior to Isaac's death, records, "He came to De Kalb County, Ind., in June, 1843, and settled where he now lives, entering eighty acres of land from the Government. He cleared away enough timber to build a log cabin, and then went to work to make a farm out of a tract of heavily timbered land, working at his trade in the fall and winter months. He was in limited circumstances when he came to the county, but he has by industry and good management accumulated a competency for his old age, owning 160 acres of finely cultivated land."⁶² His son, Leander Diehl's obituary states that Isaac built the cabin in 1843 and retuned the following year with the family.⁶³



DeKalb County, Indiana map showing proximity to Defiance, County, Ohio.

The farm was located 2 1/2 miles Southeast of Butler, Indiana, in Section 7 of Stafford Township. The 1850 Census says his real estate was valued at \$700⁶⁴, but by the 1860 Census his real estate was reported valued at \$3,000 and personal property at \$420⁶⁵. By 1870 the real estate value had increased to \$8,000 (that's \$163,385 in today's money) and personal property at \$300⁶⁶. This was well above the average neighbor. The 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* states that this farm consisted of 166 acres.⁶⁷

⁵⁹ Letter from Danny Cherington, ca. 1990s.

⁶⁰ Lehman, John H., *A Standard History of Stark County, Ohio*, The Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago & New York, ca. 1920, Vol. II, pp. 521-522.

⁶¹ 1840 Census of Summit County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 252.

⁶² *History of DeKalb County*, Interstate Publishing Co., 1885, p. 785-786 & 982.

⁶³ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 31 December 1925.

⁶⁴ 1850 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp.

⁶⁵ 1860 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 64.

⁶⁶ 1870 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 385-B.

⁶⁷ *Illustrated Historical Atlas: The State of Indiana 1876*, Baskin, Forster & Co., Chicago, IL, 1876.

Both the 1850 and 1860 censuses confirm that Susannah was illiterate and could not read or write. Great granddaughter Colista (Diehl) Gnagy remembered the following story: "Isaac floated barrels to Fort Wayne on the St. Joe River, but he couldn't sell them because they were overstocked. So they floated down the Maumee to Defiance, Ohio, to sell them. They would've bought sugar, flour, etc. The family ran out of food in the meantime, so Grandma went hunting and shot her first rabbit to feed the family. This was her first experience with a gun (which would have been a flintlock)."

Colista also remembered hearing her father, James G. Diehl, tell some interesting stories about his grandfather, Isaac Diehl. In one, the story was told that Indians went into a cranberry patch at the back of the Diehl homestead and then attempted to sell them to the Diehl's, who refused. They then offered to trade their son in exchange for the berries. They were again refused. The next morning the berry patch had been picked clean.⁶⁸

Soon after Isaac and Susanna's migration to Indiana, Isaac's brother and wife, Samuel and Hannah Diehl moved nearby in Milford Township of Defiance County, Ohio, and also Isaac's sister and husband, Thomas and Sally Strole, moved to Stafford Township, along with their half-brother, John Hollinger. Also moving to the area were Susanna's older sister and husband, Solomon and Elizabeth Hose, her younger sister and husband, Jacob and Rebecca Killinger, who settled in Edgerton, Ohio, and her younger brother and family, Isaac and Almira Daily, who operated a blacksmith shop in Butler.

The Butler Petroleum Manufacturing Company was organized by a group of Butler men in 1866 "for the



The double house Isaac built in 1854, (his son, Isaac M. in front, grandson on porch) taken about 1900. (Image from Colista Gnagy)

purpose of manufacturing petroleum from shale rock in DeKalb County, Indiana". Isaac Diehl was one of the 17 incorporators. *DeKalb County History, 1987* notes: "There is no record of the success or failure of this company. Likely, these were attempts to extract oil from oil bearing shale rock." Either this was a bad investment or a scam.

Susannah's obituary records that she united with the Evangelical Church when very young,⁶⁹ and Isaac's obituary says he joined the Evangelical Association about 1830⁷⁰. In Indiana, they were drawn to Christ in what is known today as the Big Run Church about 1856, when it met in a log schoolhouse, "Evangelist Charles Briggs came to the area and received 60 converts into the church".⁷¹

The Evangelical Church, or Association, also known as the Albright Brethren, a body of American Christians chiefly of German descent, were Arminian in doctrine and theology, and Methodist Episcopal in church government.

In 1868 Isaac was elected to serve as Vice President, representing Stafford Township, of the DeKalb Sabbath School Association.

Isaac was a responsible citizen, serving as one of the first Stafford Township Trustees, in 1862,⁷² and was also a Republican candidate for Stafford Township Justice of the Peace in 1874.

⁶⁸ Diehl, Ralph O., *The Story of Isaac Diehl: A Historical Biography*, 2006.

⁶⁹ *The Butler Record*, 18 May 1894.

⁷⁰ *The Butler Record*, 11 May 1888.

⁷¹ Troas May Wise, Smith, John Martin, *DeKalb County History, 1987*, DeKalb Sesquicentennial Inc., Vol. I-B, p. 845, Auburn, IN, 1987.

⁷² School Bill for District No. 5, Stafford Twp.

He was a Stafford Township delegate to the Republican County Convention in 1880, and in 1882 he was a candidate for DeKalb County Commissioner, Southeast District, but lost the nomination at convention to Republican G. Coburn in the 3rd ballot. He was 2nd of 4 candidates and was officially endorsed by the *DeKalb County Republican* newspaper.

Isaac and Susanah [sic] Diehl were next recorded in the 1880 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, residing on their old homestead in Stafford Township. He was still listed as a Farmer. Their 12-year-old grandson, Clayton Diehl, was residing with them, attending school.⁷³

In 1887 the DeKalb County Commissioners approved the John W. Boyle Ditch, which crossed the Diehl homestead for the length of 3,332 feet, draining 18 acres of their farmland so they would become tillable.

Isaac died on this farm on 5 May 1888 at the age of 75. His obituary records, "Remarkable as it may seem, this old pioneer was never bedfast from sickness a single day or never required the services of a physician until he recently came upon his death bed." The cause of death was paralysis (likely a stroke).⁷⁴ Isaac's obituary continues, "He never used tobacco in any form, never



Large gravemarker for Isaac and Susannah Diehl, located at the south end of the Big Run Cemetery, east of Butler.

drank alcoholic liquors nor was never heard to use profane language."

"His funeral took place from the Big Run Chapel, May 7, 1888, Rev. Keller, of the U. B. Church, officiating," states his obituary. "His remains now rest in that quiet church yard, in sight of the residence that his own hands had often improved and beautified."

Susannah lived as a widow for the next six years, passing on 11 May 1894 at the age of 75. She had been to a special treatment center in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the spring of 1894 prior to her death. Her obituary states she "lived a constant christian life. Death to her was the gate of life. Her last words were, 'I'm going.'"⁷⁵

Their assets were liquidated at a public auction on 21 December 1894 that included: one 5-year-old horse, one cow, sheep, hogs, chickens, turkeys & ducks, wheat on the ground, hay in the mow, and household furniture.⁷⁶ The farm was purchased by their son, Isaac M. Diehl.

They are buried together on a hillside in the Big Run Cemetery, overlooking their beloved farm.

⁷³ 1880 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 8.

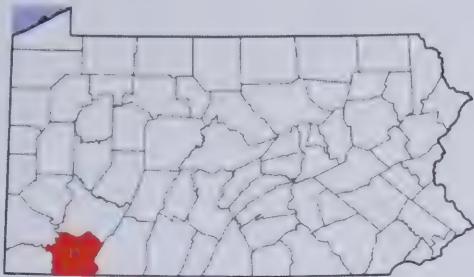
⁷⁴ *The Butler Record*, 11 May 1888.

⁷⁵ *The Butler Record*, 18 May 1894 & 21 May 1894.

⁷⁶ *The Butler Record*, 21 December 1894.

Philip Ramsey (1823-1910)

Philip Ramsey was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on 18 December 1823, the oldest of seven children born to Robert Ramsey (1800-1885) (see page 43) and Katharine Dumbauld (1803-1894).⁷⁷ Philip was likely named for his maternal grandfather, Philip Dumbauld (see page 67). Philip, known to friends and family as 'Phil', was an early settler to DeKalb County, Indiana, and worked constructing buildings as a carpenter.



Pennsylvania map highlighting Fayette County.

Philip's parents moved westward to Tuscarawas County, Ohio in 1827, when Philip was about 4 years of age. Although only names of Heads of Household were listed in the 1830 census, living with Robert Ramsey was one male 5-10, when Phil was 7.⁷⁸



Ohio map highlighting Tuscarawas County.

Tuscarawas County farmer Michael Eberly (1794-1868) (see page 47) and Susannah Deardorf (1799-1878). She

⁷⁷ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 9 September 1910.

⁷⁸ 1830 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp., p. 21.

⁷⁹ Marriage Record, Tuscarawas County, OH, Book 4, p. 191.

⁸⁰ Bennet, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., Denver, PA, 1974.

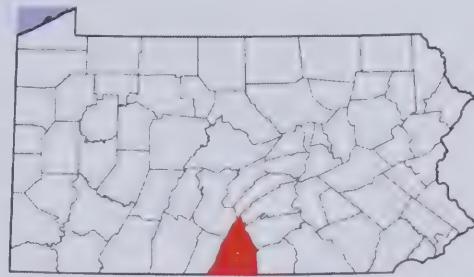
⁸¹ 1830 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 445.

⁸² 1830 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp., p. 21.

⁸³ Marriage Record, Tuscarawas County, OH, Book 4, p. 191.

was the 6th of ten children born into this family, entering the world on 2 March 1830.⁸⁰

Elizabeth is accounted for as a female under 5 in the 1830 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, residing with her father Michael Eberly in Antrim Township when she was about one month old.⁸¹ She is again recorded as one female age 10 with her family in 1840, now in Washington Township.⁸² Between 1840 and 1850 this family migrated westward to Tuscarawas County, Ohio.



Pennsylvania map highlighting Franklin County.

Philip and Elizabeth were the parents of only two children, your ancestor, Susannah (1855-1939) (see page 17), and Hayman Ramsey, who was born the following year and died at age three.⁸³ So, Susannah, or 'Sanna', as she was known, was raised as an only child.

Philip, 23 (actually 27), and Elizabeth Ramsey, 21, newlyweds, were recorded living next door to (or with) his parents, Robert and Catharine Ramsey, in the 1850 Census of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, residing in Wayne Township. Philip was listed there working as a Carpenter.⁸⁴

⁸² Bennet, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., Denver, PA, 1974.

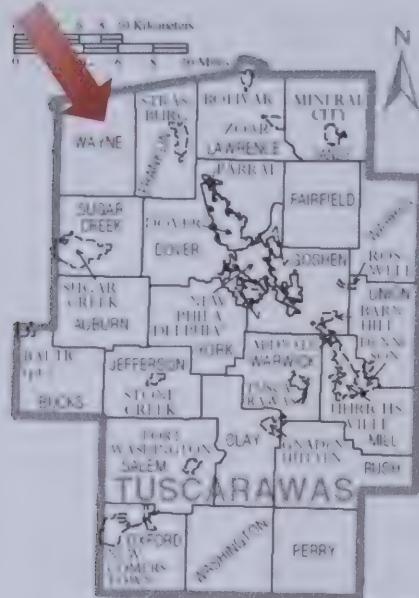
⁸³ 1830 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 445.

⁸⁴ 1840 Census of Franklin County, PA, Washington Twp., p. 237.

⁸⁵ Tuscarawas County Cemeteries, Tuscarawas County Genealogical Soc., Vol. I, Dundee Cemetery, WN 47, p. 227.

⁸⁴ 1850 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp., p. 394-B.

About 1855 he was elected to some political office in Tuscarawas County, although the office is unknown. His obituary tells us, "During his life in both Ohio and Indiana he was intrusted with public offices of importance." He was appointed a delegate to the DeKalb County Republican Convention from Stafford Township in 1882.⁸⁵



Tuscarawas County Township map, identifying Wayne Township in the northwest corner.

Susanna Dumball [sic] on the Robert Ramsey farm near Dundee. He was listed again as a carpenter. Although they had no real estate to value, their personal property was valued at \$250. Living with them was their 5-year-old daughter, Susanna, no doubt named after her grandmother.⁸⁷

Of his faith, Philip's obituary reported, "In the year 1860 he confessed his Savior, under the Methodist faith of which church he was a member until he came to Indiana when he united with the United Brethren Church of this place.

"Living a conscientious christian life always, although of late years owing to failing health he was not permitted to attend public services, yet his faith was stedfast. As a friend and neighbor he was of the kind most desirable, generous and kind to those in need, always ready to lend a helping hand...He was strictly honest in all things, always willing to give rather than to receive."

⁸⁵ *The DeKalb County Republican*, 1882 issue.

⁸⁶ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 1900 issue.

⁸⁷ 1860 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp.,

In a politically motivated article, it was noted that Philip Ramsey had voted for Fremont in 1856 and McKinley in 1900.⁸⁶

In the 1860 Census Philip and Elizabeth Ramsey are found in their Wayne Township home, living between Philip's next younger brother and family, John and Jane Ramsey, and Philip's parents and grandmother,

"She [Elizabeth] confessed her Savior and united with the M. E. church near her home at Dundee in Tuscarawas county, O," records her obituary, "but after coming to this county she placed her membership with those worshipping at the Big Run church and remained a member of this body until the summons came from Him who doeth all things well."⁸⁸



Elizabeth Ramsey ca. 1865.

Granddaughter Colista (Diehl) Gnagy said the Ramseys obtained a land grant and rode the train here. "They didn't know if Edgerton, Ohio, or Butler, Indiana, would be closer, but they chose Edgerton. This was a big error. There was a blizzard with snow and wind from the west. They walked down the railroad tracks into the wind to the property. Grandma said it was the 'longest, coldest walk of her life'."⁸⁹



Ramsey brothers, taken about 1905. From left to right: John, Reuben, Oliver, and Philip Ramsey (the middle two may be reversed) (colorized).

His daughter Sanna's obituary in *The Record-Herald* affirms the story: "The family arrived at Edgerton, Ohio, on a blustery spring day in 1863. They walked the railroad track to Stafford township, stopping with Peter Crise. Her father purchased the John Olds farm and since known as the Ramsey farm, 2 1/2 miles east of Butler."⁹⁰

In a Warranty Deed dated 13 February 1865, Philip Ramsey purchased from Samuel and Sophia Cutshaw, of Wayne County, Ohio, the following plot of land: "The East Half of the East half of the North West Quarter of Section Eight (8) Township thirty-Four (34), North of Range Fifteen (15), East containing Forty acres, be the same more or less." The sale was in consideration of \$1200.⁹¹

The 1870 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, records Philip and Elisabeth [sic] Ramsey still residing on their farm in Stafford Township, their real estate valued at \$4,000 and personal property value at \$300, and Philip was working as a farmer. Residing next door were Elizabeth's next younger sister and family, Michael and Catherine Wollick [sic], who had followed them to DeKalb County.⁹²

That census also says that both Philip and Elizabeth were illiterate; however, by 1900 the census says they both can read and write, so they learned as adults, probably through the tutoring of their daughter.

Although recorded as a farmer, Philip's obituary says, "Although living on a farm his occupation was that of a



Philip Ramsey family ca. 1907 (colorized). Front row: Isaac M. and Sanna Diehl, with granddaughter, Wilda, and Elizabeth and Philip Ramsey. Back row: Oliver B. and Thema Diehl, unknown, and Hattie and John Diehl, with son, Ralph F. Diehl.

carpenter, a profession in great demand in those days, owing to the newness of the country."⁹³

By 1880 Philip and Elizabeth Ramsey owned about 40 acres and were listed in the census as a farmer. Their next-door neighbors were Isaac and Susan Diehl, with Isaac helping with the farm work.⁹⁴ They were also residing two houses from Elizabeth's sister and large family, Michael and Catharine Wallick.

About 1887 Philip's brother and family, John and Jane Ramsey, moved to the area and settled on a farm northeast of Butler in Ohio.⁹⁵

Phillip was sick in 1895 and a Butler newspaper made note that his wife's cousin, Mary Eberly, of Waterloo, visited him.⁹⁶ The following delightful story is found in an 1896 issue of *The Butler Record*: "March 2nd being Mrs. Philip Ramsy [sic] birthday, several of her friends came to see her and husband unexpected to them. The ladies bringing baskets filled with good things to eat and the men axes and saws and cut about 20 cords of wood for them, for which they are very grateful."⁹⁷

"Mr. Ramsey says someone is stealing his chickens again," complained a one-liner in an 1898 issue of *The Butler Herald*. Another read: "Philip Ramsey has put a new tine [sic] roof on his house."⁹⁸

Phillip [sic] and Elizabeth Ramsey are next recorded in the 1900 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, living on their farm in Stafford Township. In this census Philip is

⁹⁰ *The Record-Herald*, 16 February 1939.

⁹¹ Warranty Deed, Philip Ramsey from Samuel & Sophia Cutshaw, 13 February 1865.

⁹² 1870 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 385-A.*

⁹³ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 9 September 1910.

⁹⁴ 1880 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 7.

⁹⁵ *The Waterloo Press*, April 1887.

⁹⁶ *The Butler Herald*, 1895 issue.

⁹⁷ *The Butler Record*, 1896 issue.

⁹⁸ *The Butler Herald*, 1898 issues.

listed as a farmer and owned his farm free and clear of indebtedness.⁹⁹

In the spring of 1903, a news article in *The Butler Weekly Record* stated, "Phillip [sic] Ramsey was in town Saturday for the first time for several weeks having been suffering for several weeks with the grip."¹⁰⁰

When the first rural route mail delivery was established in Butler in 1903, Phil Ramsey was listed as a patron in Rural Route 2.

86-year-old Philip and 78-year-old Elazabeth [sic]

Ramsey, now retired, were recorded in the 1910 Census of DeKalb County, Indiana, living on the farm they owned.¹⁰¹ They were residing four houses away from their daughter and husband, Isaac and Susan Diehl.

Philip died later that year on 6 September 1910, at the age of 86, at his home in Stafford Township, three days short of their 61st anniversary.¹⁰² The official cause of his death was Senility.¹⁰³

Elizabeth lived on as a widow for another 2 1/2 years. Elizabeth's obituary records, "In the year 1863 the family came to DeKalb County, Ind., and located on a farm where she lived until the death of her husband. Since



Elizabeth Ramsey (seated) and daughter, Sanna Diehl, ca. 1912 (colorized).

⁹⁹ 1900 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 45-A.

¹⁰⁰ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 20 March 1903.

¹⁰¹ 1910 Census of DeKalb County, IN, Stafford Twp., p. 187-A.

¹⁰² DeKalb County Death Records (1899-1920), Book H-13, p. 28.

that time she has made her home with her daughter one and one half miles from the old home."¹⁰⁴ This was on the Isaac Diehl homestead.

The Eberly Family Reunion met at the Isaac Diehl farm in 1912 (see Isaac M. Diehl biography in this book). At that time Elizabeth was the "oldest living member of the Eberly family".¹⁰⁵

Elizabeth had a quiet disposition. She "bestowed great care on her home and family as long as health and strength permitted," states her obituary, "and those that she loved, she loved with great intensity."

Elizabeth died at the home of her daughter, Sanna Diehl, 1 1/2 miles west of the Ramsey farm, on 11 February 1913 at 82. She was buried next to her husband at the Big Run Cemetery east of Butler.¹⁰⁶

Ownership of his 40-acre farm was transferred to their daughter, Susan Diehl, in Deed 126-558 in 1930.¹⁰⁷



Philip and Elizabeth Ramsey gravestone in the Big Run Cemetery east of Butler, Indiana.

¹⁰³ Indiana State Board of Health Certificate of Death, #236.

¹⁰⁴ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 21 Feb 1913.

¹⁰⁵ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 23 August 1912.

¹⁰⁶ *The Butler Weekly Record*, 21 February 1913.

¹⁰⁷ DeKalb County Warranty Deed 126-558, 1930.

BETTER LAND

Fifth Generation
(Great-Great Grandparents)

Jacob Diehl (1785-1823)

Jacob Diehl was born about 1785 in Codorus Township, York County, Pennsylvania.¹⁰⁸ He was the seventh of eleven children born to John Georg Diehl, Sr., (1750-1804) (see page 53) and Anna Eva Liebenstein (1753-1835). Jacob operated a tanning industry and died young. His widow led the family westward into Ohio, the first of the Diehls to migrate westward.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting York County.

The first federal Census of York County, Pennsylvania was taken in 1790. His father was listed with 4 males under age 16 (when Jacob was about 5); 1 male over 16; and 5 females.¹⁰⁹ George Dehl [sic] was again recorded in the 1800 census, and each member of his family was accounted for, including Jacob, in the Males 10-16 column.¹¹⁰

Jacob married Polly, a nickname for Mary, whose maiden name and parents are unknown, about 1808.¹¹¹ The 1820 Census says she was born between 1775-1794.¹¹² There are several theories as to her parentage.

“Jacob's wife may have remarried a Christian Garver,” writes son William Diehl’s descendant Katherine Morris, “If she did she is buried at Wolf Creek Cemetery, Holmes County, Ohio...She continues, “If there is some proof that their mother was indeed Maria Elizabeth Hinkle, nicknamed Polly, and that she went out to Ohio and married 2nd Christian Garver then this line would be established...Mr. Ronald Hamm who is writing a Diehl Gene-

alogy feels sure that Jacob was married to Maria Elizabeth Hinkle, daughter of William Hinkle, and that she went to Summit, Ohio with all the children except my ancestor, William.”¹¹³ On the other hand, Harry A. Diehl, the world’s foremost authority on the Diehl family, feels just as strongly that Maria Elizabeth was not this Hinkle. I (Ralph O. Diehl) visited the Wolf Creek Cemetery in Holmes County, Ohio, and found the Garver gravestones. One reads: “Christian Garver died June 17, 1853 aged 75 yrs, 8 mo.”; the other reads: “Elizabeth wife of C. Garver died Feb 14, 1863 (the 3 was extremely worn and may be in error) aged 80 yrs 1 mo, 0 d.” This age makes Elizabeth 1 or 2 years older than Jacob (his birth date is unsure). Diehl wrote: “Some years ago I thought she might have been a Hinkle but I have looked at that family and the Anna Maria I thought might fit m. ca. 1814/15 a Jacob Flicknes and they went to OH. Their children started to be b. 1816 and therefore she could not be the desired person.”¹¹⁴

Another researcher says her name was Anna Maria, born about 1770 and died May 1849 in York Township, York County, Pennsylvania. This was likely the wife of another Jacob Diehl (there were three Jacob Diehls in the same township in 1820).¹¹⁵

Yet another researcher gives her name as Marilyn, and that she was likely born in Manheim Township, York County.¹¹⁶

Perhaps the best option was addressed by Harry A. Diehl: He continues, “A possibility may be Jacob Klein & wife Phillipena. He sold land 1809 in Manheim twp to Jacob Diehl. He and his wife were sponsors to William Diehl b. 4 Jan 1802.”

Jacob and Polly were the parents of seven children: William, Elizabeth, your ancestor Isaac, Sr.¹¹⁷ (1812-1888) (see page 25), Sarah, Jacob, Jr., Daniel, and Samuel C. Diehl. Sarah married Thomas Strole and settled in

¹⁰⁸ Schuster's (Friedensael) Church, Springfield Township, York County, PA.

¹⁰⁹ 1790 Census of York County, PA, p. 270.

¹¹⁰ 1800 Census of York County, PA, Codorus Twp., p. 1358.

¹¹¹ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Vol. I, pp. 30 & 35.

¹¹² 1820 Census of Adams County, PA., Tyrone Twp., p. 37.

¹¹³ Morris, Katherine, William Diehl descendant, letter 24 September 1978.

¹¹⁴ Diehl, Harry A. letter, 17 October 1995.

¹¹⁵ Nordgren, Lucille Innerst, *Innerst, et. al.* (Rootsweb WorldConnect Project), 2001.

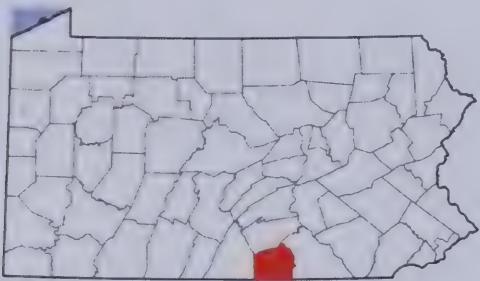
¹¹⁶ FamilySearch Ancestral File #AFN: 1CGJJ2L.

¹¹⁷ *History of DeKalb County, Indiana*, Interstate Pub. Co., 1885.

DeKalb County, Indiana, near Isaac Diehl. Samuel moved to Defiance County, Ohio and served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

In 1809 and 1811 Jacob owned land in Mannheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Jacob cannot be found as the head of his household in the 1810 Census. He was possibly living with Polly's parents, who are yet to be identified.

About 1813, with the fledgling new nation in a new war with Great Britain, the family moved westward to Adams County, Pennsylvania, where Jacob began a tanning industry. In the 1820 Census of Adams County, Jacob and Polly and all the children are accounted for and two young men between ages 16-25 were employed in this business. In that census his occupation was "Manufactures".¹¹⁸ This location was in the softly rolling foothills of Piney Mountain near Heidlersburg, in the midst of Pennsylvania Dutch country.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Adams County.

Jacob Diehl was listed in the Tax Lists of Adams County, Pennsylvania in 1822. In this last property taxation prior to his death, Jacob paid \$4.76 tax on 88 acres of farmland, 2 3/4 acres on 2 tenement lots in Heidlersburg, Pennsylvania, one tanyard valued at \$900, 2 horses and 2 cows. Jacob also owned 7 acres of mountain lands, probably used for trapping.¹¹⁹

Jacob died at the young age of 38, of unknown causes. There is no grave marker in existence.

Although Jacob had a sizable amount of property for that day, he was greatly in debt to pay for them and his premature death brought a great burden upon his family. Here is a list of his major debts: Thomas Baldwin, \$171.35; George Sowerbier (probably for farm and

tanyard), \$368.35; John Diehl, \$6.00; Elizabeth Diehl, \$136.09; Adam Diehl, \$300; Andrew Shelia, \$289.54; Jacob Branu, \$8.13; Andrew Small and others, \$500; William Millhime, \$225. This totals \$2,004.46, which translates to \$41,628 in today's money. Assets had to be liquidated to pay off these debts.

Administrators for Jacob's estate were brother David Diehl and first cousin John Ebert. The farm and tanyard sold to Thomas Ehrhard for \$1000, and the tenement lots sold to Leonard DeLapp for \$51 in 1826. The seven acres of mountain lands sold for \$30. A sale was held and every personal property item was sold, leaving his family with nothing.

Here are a few of the interesting items (not complete) on the 4-page 'An Inventory and Apraisement of the goods and chattels Rights and credits of Jacob Diehl Deceas, d August 29th AD 1823': one blue bedsted and bedding in the front room (\$12.00); one red bedsted and bedding in the stoveroom (\$10.00); one shotgun (\$3.00); one patent spinning wheel (\$3.50); one woman saddle (\$.50); rocking kraddle (\$.12 1/2); eight day clock (\$25.00); one pair saddlebags and old mansaddle (\$3.00); one dutch oven (\$1.00); one frying pan (\$.25); shovel plough (\$.50); road waggon (\$60.00); first stack of hay next the barn (6 stacks) (\$10.00); four bearskin covers (\$1.50); cidermill and trough (\$10.00); 21 calfskins in the handler (\$21.00); all the bark in the barkhouse (\$40.00); blind mare (\$5.00); and bald horse (\$35.00).¹²⁰

Widows were not permitted to be guardians of minor children, so Polly filed the following petition: "To the Honorable Judges of the Orphan's Court of the County of Adams at December sittings 1824 - The petition of Isaac Deal, Daniel Deal and Samuel Deal, minor children of Jacob Deal decd under the age of 16 years, by their mother and next friend, Polly Deal - That your ____ are minors under the age of 16 years as aforesaid and have no guardian appointed to take care of their persons or ____, they therefore may your honorz [sic] to permit them to make choice of a guardian for that purpose." It was signed by her mark by the name Polly Deal and dated Dec

¹¹⁸ 1820 Census of Adams County, PA, Tyrone Twp., p. 37.

¹¹⁹ 1822 Tax Lists, Adams County, PA.

¹²⁰ An Inventory and Appriasement of the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of Jacob Diehl, Deceased, 29 August 1823.

21st 1824.¹²¹ Her signing by her mark indicates that Polly was illiterate.

At his death he left seven minor children all under age 14. The orphan court appointed their uncle Andrew Sheely as guardian for four children and a cousin, another Jacob Diehl, guardian for three, according to *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of York and Adams County Pennsylvania*, Volume 1, by the foremost authority on the Diehl family, Harry A. Diehl.¹²²

Before his death, Jacob had purchased land in Stark County, Ohio, with the intention of moving there.¹²³ In 1827/28 Polly moved with her children (except for William, who had settled in the Seven Valleys region of York County), to the newly settled frontier of Stark County.

They settled near Clinton in Stark County, on the Ohio canal, to start a new life, moving to Franklin Township, Stark County, which was later transferred to Summit County.¹²⁴



Map of Ohio highlighting present Summit County.

moved to Jacob's land.

Polly is not recorded in the 1830 Census and must have been living with another family. Due to the ages of her children, there are only three Heads of Household she might have been residing with, but none can be proven.

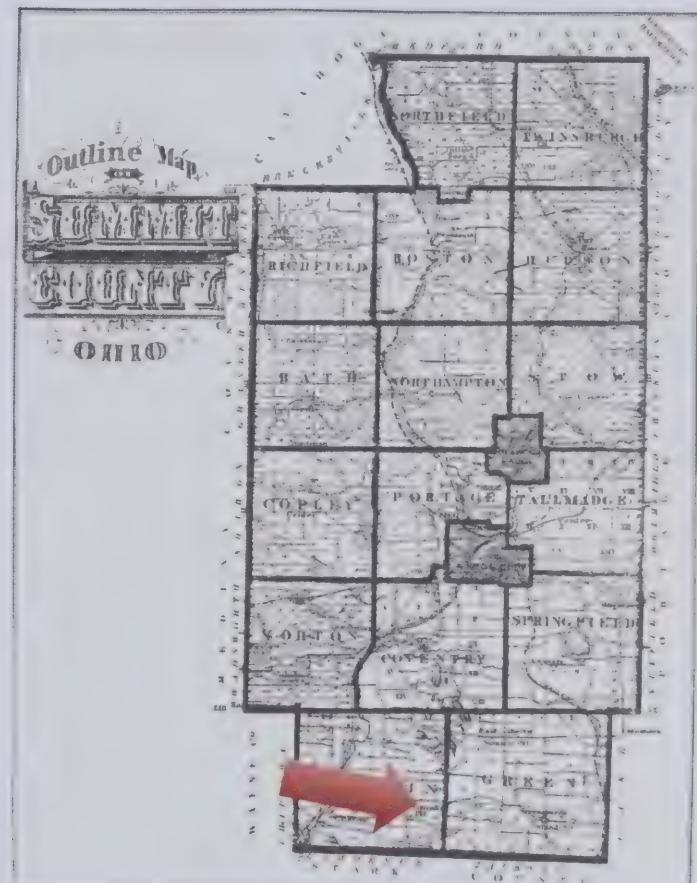
¹²¹ Orphan's Court Petition, Adams County, PA, 21 December 1824.

¹²² Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Vol. I, p. 30 & 35.

¹²³ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Vol. I, p 35.

A single woman would never have travelled alone with children into such rugged territory. Most likely she travelled with relatives from her parents' side.

On 3 December 1838, Polly remarried widower Jacob Hollinger¹²⁶ a comfortable Summit County farmer. He had previously been married to Elizabeth Breitenbough and was the father of eight children, two sons under 16 at the time. The marriage license states her name Polly Dehl [sic], signifying she had not remarried prior to this.



Township map of Summit County, identifying Franklin Township, once part of Stark County, in the southeast corner. The red arrow locates the Hollinger farm.

Jacob Hollinger was recorded in the 1840 Census of Summit County, Ohio, residing on his farm in Franklin

¹²⁴ Morris, Katherine, William Diehl descendant, letter 24 September 1978.

¹²⁵ Perrin, William Henry, *History of Summit County, Ohio*, Chicago: Baskin & Battey, 1881.

¹²⁶ *Early Marriages of Stark County, Ohio (1809-1840)*, Alliance, OH: The Alliance Genealogical Society, 1986.

Township. Jacob was listed as involved in Manufactures or Trades. Living here were one male 15-20 (Daniel Hollinger was 15), one male 20-30, one male 50-60 (Jacob was 58), and one female 50-60 (Polly was about 53). This farm was located in the Northeast Quarter of Section 33.

Polly died about 1848 or 1849. Jacob Hollinger's Will was proven on January 28, 1854, was an amended will, and includes no reference to his widow, signifying his second wife, Polly, had died prior to the signing on 26 July 1849.¹²⁷

Jacob Hollinger was recorded the next year in the 1850 Census living on his farm in Franklin Township of Summit County, Ohio, at age 68. He was residing with his son and family, Jacob, Jr., and Barbara Hollinger. Real Estate was valued at \$4,200.¹²⁸

Soon after, Jacob moved westward to join his family and step-family in DeKalb County, Indiana. Jacob died on Christmas Day in 1854 at age 72. He is buried in the old section of the Newville Cemetery on the banks of the St. Joe River.



Jacob Hollinger gravestone in the Newville Cemetery.

¹²⁷ Summit County, Ohio, Probate Court Records.

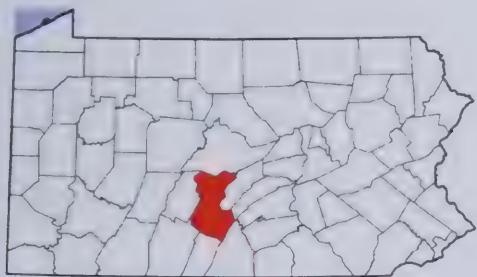
¹²⁸ 1850 Census of Summit County, OH, Franklin Twp.,

Anthony Daily (1791-)

Anthony Daily was born somewhere in Pennsylvania about 1791¹²⁹, the second of six known children born to German immigrant and War of 1812 veteran John Daly, Sr. (1755-1823) (see page 57), and Rebekah Frederick (1764?-1822). Anthony was a successful farmer in Stark, now Summit County, Ohio.

Anthony and his brothers, John and Jacob, each signed their father's Administration papers spelling their surnames 'Daly'.

Although unnamed, Anthony is counted among three males between age 16-26, when he was 19, living with J. Daily in 1810 in Woodberry Township of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.¹³⁰



Map of Pennsylvania, highlighting Huntingdon County.

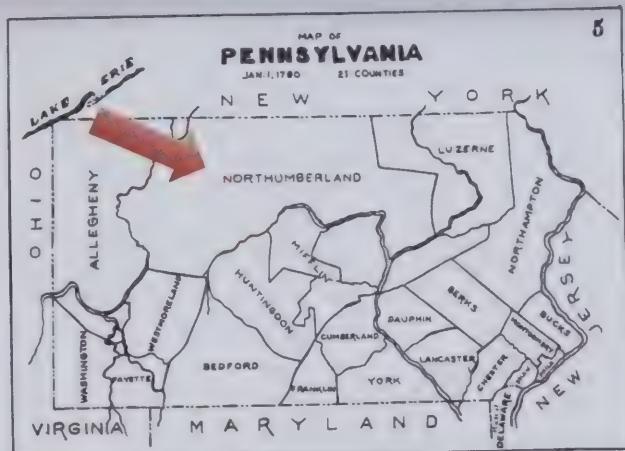
About 1814 this family moved westward into Stark County, Ohio, into Franklin Township, which was later transferred to Summit County.



Map of Ohio highlighting Stark County.

Anthony Dayly [sic] married Elizabeth Row on 11 June 1818 in Summit County, Ohio. Their first child, your ancestor, Susannah, was born four months later. The minister who married them, Anthony Weyer, lived in this county and performed many marriages around this time.

Elizabeth Row was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1802, to John George Row and Magdalena Snider (see page 63). She was the third of seven children. The Row family migrated westward to Stark County, Ohio about 1812, settling in Franklin Township, which later became a part of Summit County, to live on the homestead purchased by Elizabeth's maternal grandfather, Nicholas Snider. Indians were still a threat in this part of Ohio in 1812, so it was a risky venture to move the family here with seven minor children (Elizabeth was only ten).¹³¹



This is a 1790 map of Pennsylvania identifying Northumberland County in the large mostly unsettled region to the north.

In a Summit County Deed transfer, "Anthony Daily, wife Elizabeth", transferred their share of Elizabeth's inheritance from her father to her younger brother, Jacob Row, proving her connection to the George Row family.¹³² Elizabeth signed with her mark, signifying she was illiterate.

Anthony and Elizabeth Daily were the parents of twelve children together: your ancestor, Susannah (1818-1894) (see page 25), Henry, Barbara, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Magdalena, Sarah, Mary Ann, Anthony, Jr., Henry W. (Harvey), Isaac D., and Harriet Daily. It is possible the first Henry was actually a nephew. Daughter Elizabeth

¹²⁹ *History of DeKalb County, Indiana*, Interstate Publishing Co., 1885, p. 980.

¹³⁰ 1810 Census of Huntingdon County, PA, Woodberry Twp., p. 24.

¹³¹ Keener, Robert, Genealogy Research Report, 1 October 2003.

¹³² Summit County, OH Deed Records, Vol. CC, p. 329.

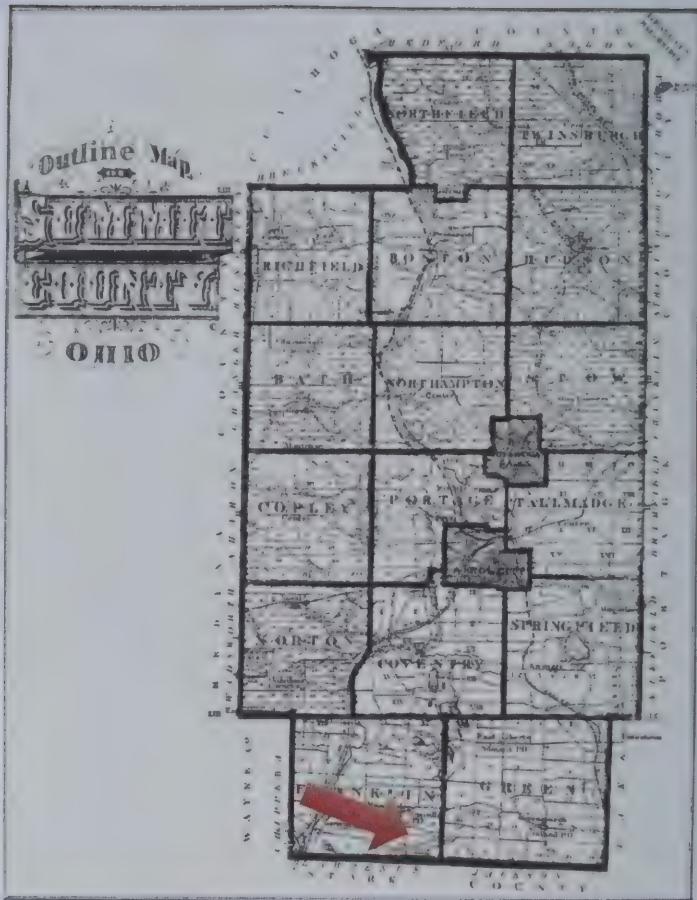
married Solomon Hose and is the ancestor of the DeKalb County Hose family. Son Isaac moved to DeKalb County, Indiana also and settled in Butler.

The 1820 Census of Stark County records Anthy Daly [sic] living between Anthony's father-in-law, Geo. [sic] Row, and his father, Jno, Daly [sic] Senr., and two houses from his brother, John Daly Junr. This census lists one male age 16-26 (Anthony was actually 29), 1 female age 16-26 (Elizabeth was 18), and 1 female age 0-10 (Susannah was two years old). Anthony was engaged in Agriculture.¹³³

Anthony Dailey [sic] is next recorded in the 1830 Census of Stark County, Ohio, residing in Franklin Township. Recorded here were one adult male aged 40-50, one adult female aged 30-40, one female child age 10-15 (Susannah was 12), two female children ages 5-10 (Elizabeth was 7 and Barbara was about 9), and three female children under age five (Rebecca was 4 and Magdalena 3).¹³⁴

Franklin "township is traversed its entire length, diagonally from north to south, by the Tuscarawas river, being joined near the southwest corner by the Chippewa river (formerly Indian Creek); the Ohio Canal also following the general course of the Tuscarawas through the township," reports *Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County*, written in 1892.¹³⁵

It continues, "About the year 1815 - a year or more before Clinton was platted - Mahlon and Adam C. Stewart laid out a village about three miles northeasterly from the village of Clinton, which they named Manchester, though when sufficiently advanced to be accorded postal facilities, there being another Manchester somewhere in the State, the post office was named Nimisilla, probably from the river or creek of that name, a short distance south of the village..."



Township map of Summit County, identifying Franklin Township in the lower left corner. Anthony lived in the southeast corner of this township.

"Manchester, being an inland town, with no transportation facilities other than the old-time six-horse Pennsylvania wagon, has never been blessed or cursed with 'booms', but has kept on the even tenor of its way, except as affected by the general business vicissitudes of the world, during the three-quarters of a century of its existence. With its two or three stores, its single hotel, its full complement of mechanics, its skillful physicians, its faithful preachers and teachers, Manchester has proved an indispensable adjunct to the prosperity of the staid and thrifty farming community by which it is surrounded."

In response to my question regarding what church they may have attended there, Genealogist Bob Keener replied, "A history of the area mentions that about 1865 Henry Daily and several other men met at the Stump farm to discuss forming a church in which worship would be in

¹³³ 1820 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 175.

¹³⁴ 1830 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 212.

¹³⁵ Lane, Samuel A., *Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County*, Beacon Job Dept., Akron, OH, 1892, p. 784/5.

English and that, before then, a Union church (Lutheran and German Reformed) was the main site of worship. The history further mentions" that an early preacher was the Reverend J. M. Hamm, "a German of the old Reformed school...therefore, it is probable that your ancestors were of the German Reformed faith."¹³⁶

Record of sale of property on 8 Nov 1830 reveals that Anthony owned 115 acres in the northeast quarter of section 34 in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio. Keener summarizes: "Associated in the sale were his wife, Elizabeth, and George Swigart and his wife, Elizabeth, Jacob Daily, his wife Elizabeth, and George Daily, a bachelor. This was the land they inherited from John Daily, Sr."

Anthony Daily was next recorded in the 1840 Census of Summit County, Ohio, residing on the farm in Franklin Township. He was still engaged in Agriculture. Living here are two males under 5 (Henry was 1 and Andrew was 5), one male 20-30, one male 40-50, one female under 5, two females 5-10 (Mary Ann was 6 and Sarah was 10), one female 10-15 (Magdalena was 13 or Rebecca was 14), one female 15-20 (Elizabeth was 17), and one female 30-40.¹³⁷

Andrew [sic] and Elizabeth Daily are recorded in the 1850 Census of Summit County, Ohio, residing in Franklin Township, next door to Anthony's brother and family, Jacob and Elizabeth Daily. It is not certain if Andrew was his middle name, or simply a nickname to separate him from his son, or if this was an error by the enumerator. Anthony was working as a farmer with real estate valued at \$3,000. Elizabeth could not read or write, but Anthony could. Living with them were 16-year-old Mary Ann, 15-year-old Anthony, working as a farmer, 12-year-old Harvey (Henry), 9-year-old Isaac, and 3-year-old Cecelia Palmer and 24-year-old John Oberlin, a hired hand. Mary

Ann, Anthony, Harvey, and Isaac were all attending school.¹³⁸

The 1850 Agricultural Census records Anthony Dailey [sic] owning 130 acres of improved land and 30 acres unimproved land, and owning \$100 worth of farm implements and machinery. He owned 5 horses, 3 milch cows, 6 cattle, 29 sheep, and 18 hogs, a value of \$269 in livestock. Over the past year he had produced 300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of Indian Corn, 150 bushels of oats, 25 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of Irish Potatoes, 250 pounds of butter, and 15 tons of hay. Value of animals slaughtered was \$60¹³⁹.

Anthony and Elizabeth Daily are last recorded in the 1860 Census of Summit County, Ohio, still residing on their farm in Franklin Township. Elizabeth was 48. Anthony was listed as a farmer, with real estate now valued at \$4,000 and personal property (livestock) valued at \$579. Living with them were 21-year-old Henry W., working on the farm, and 18-year-old Isaac, attending school. They lived next door to 24-year-old Andrew (Anthony, Jr.) and his wife, Lovina Daily.¹⁴⁰ It is unconfirmed folklore that Elizabeth died in 1860. Anthony died on 17 December 1864, during the Civil War, and is buried in the Manchester Cemetery.

¹³⁶¹³⁶ Keener, Robert, Genealogy Research Report, 1 October 2003.

¹³⁷ 1840 Census of Summit County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 251.*

¹³⁸ 1850 Census of Summit County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 49.

¹³⁹ US, Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880, Summit County, OH, p. 785.

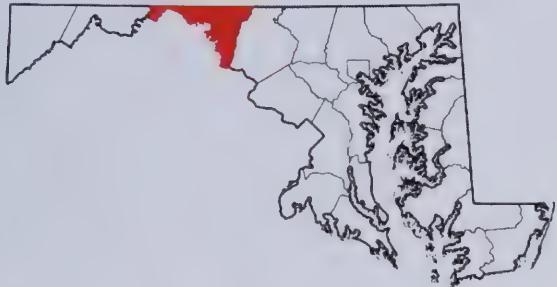
¹⁴⁰ 1860 Census of Summit County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 172.



This is Anthony's grave marker in Manchester Cemetery. Note it is vandalized and repaired.

Robert Ramsey (1800-1885)

Robert Ramsey was born 6 March 1800 in or near Hager's Town, Maryland.¹⁴¹ Robert was a middle-class farmer in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and then retired in Daviess County, Indiana.



Maryland map highlighting Washington County.

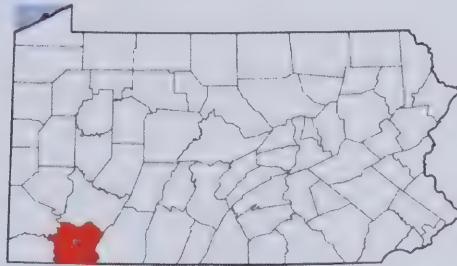
The Ramsey families were many in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and are hard to break down in the early era of the United States. Robert's parents are yet unidentified, but leave a few hints. Our Robert Ramsey was born in March 1800, and the 1800 Census was recorded a few months later. Hagers Town, Maryland is in Washington County, near the Frederick County border. There are two Ramsey families in Frederick County, Maryland (none in Washington County) in the 1800 Census: John Ramsey and Joseph Ramsey, next door neighbors (apparently father & son from the ages).

There is also a John Ramsey, Jun. [sic] recorded in the 1796 Maryland State Census residing in Frederick County, Maryland, residing in the town of Frederick.

A third alternative for parents could be that the county just north of Hagers Town was Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The Mason/Dixon Line shifted the Maryland/Pennsylvania border and this part of Franklin County may have actually been in the disputed territory. Here lived Benjamin Ramsey in Guilford Township and James Ramsey, in Montgomery Township. They both had a son Robert's age.

Descendants of Jacob and Susan (Ramsey) Zigler, borrowing information from *Family History of the Ramseys*, says, "Robert Ramsey was born, March 6, 1800, near Hagers Town Maryland. His Father, was a Native of Ireland, and His mother was of German descent."

In about 1823 Robert moved westward to Fayette County, Pennsylvania. There he met and married Katharine Dumbauld a year later, in about 1824.¹⁴² Katharine was born on the family farm in Saltlick Township in Fayette County,¹⁴³ the oldest of five children born to Fayette County farmer Philip Dumbauld (1783-1823) and Susanna Weimer (1783-1866) (see page 67). She was likely named after her paternal grandmother, Eva Catherine (Boyer) Dumbauld. Katharine was accounted for in the 1810 census under Philip Dumbald [sic],¹⁴⁴ and in the 1820 census residing with her father, Philip Dumbould [sic].¹⁴⁵



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Fayette County.

Robert and Katharine were the parents of seven children: your ancestor, Philip (1823-1910) (see page 29), John, an unknown son, Samuel, Susanna, Rueben and Oliver Ramsey. Son John moved his family later to DeKalb County, Indiana, and is the ancestor of the DeKalb County Ramseys.

Three years later, the young couple moved westward again with their two young sons into Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Son Philip's obituary states, "In the year 1827, he with his parents moved to Tuscarawas county, O., when the land was practically new. They erected a home of

¹⁴¹ Tombstone Inscription, Raglesville Cemetery, Raglesville, IN.

¹⁴² Zigler, Herschel Floyd, *Descendants of Jacob and Susan (Ramsey) Zigler*, 1967, p. 5.

¹⁴³ Tombstone Inscription, Raglesville Cemetery, Raglesville, IN.

¹⁴⁴ 1810 Census of Fayette County, PA, Saltlick Twp., p. 1015.

¹⁴⁵ 1820 Census of Fayette County, PA, Saltlick Twp., p. 131.

their own construction and resided in that part of the country until 1864.”¹⁴⁶



Map of Ohio highlighting Tuscarawas County.

not so rough as in some other portions of the county. Sugar Creek crosses from south to north, and is met by Walnut Creek from the west. The soil is clayey and in places sandstone crops freely from the hillsides.

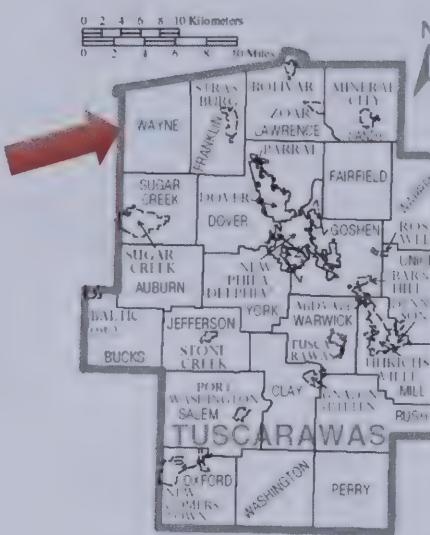
“Most of the township is Connecticut Reserve School Land...granted in 1802, by Congress, to that portion of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, for school purposes. There being at that time little or no demand for land, it was deemed expedient by the Reserve to lease the school lots for a period of years, until their value would be so enhanced that the proceeds derived from their sale would be considerable. It is not known when the first leases were made, but it was probably about 1810. The terms were highly advantageous to the lessee. By the terms of the lease, in consideration of clearing fifteen acres of land and erecting a cabin, he had the use of a lot of 160 acres rent free for fifteen years. In reality, the lessees usually cleared a much greater amount, in order to obtain the use of so much more land. In 1820, all, or nearly all, the school lots in this township were leased. The lessees were usually a class of people whose means were too scant for them to purchase land from the Government, and the opportunity thus offered to obtain a free home for fifteen years, where life could be passed unmolestedly in hunting and trapping, was gladly seized. Many of the occupants of these lands were genuine backwoodsmen, to whom the restraints of civilization were irksome...In 1830 or 1831, the school lots were disposed of at public sale...Some of the lessees were sufficiently enterprising to purchase homes, but most of them were unable to do so. A few speculators bought lands, but the great majority of the

owners became residents on their property. The lots sold at about \$240 to \$700 each, and those not sold at public auction could be purchased at their appraised value.”¹⁴⁷

It would appear that Robert purchased one of these lots, which would have had a simple cabin erected and some land cleared for farming.

The 1830 Census records Robert Ramsay [sic] living in Wayne Township of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. This census lists 1 adult male age 30-40, 1 male child age 5-10 (Philip was 7), and three male children aged under five (John was 5 and an unknown child was 3); and 3 adult females aged 30-40. Although we do not know the adult identities, Katherine was pregnant with Samuel and the women may have been there to help.¹⁴⁸

By the 1840 Census, Robert Ramsey and his family still lived in Wayne Township.



Tuscarawas County Township map locating Wayne Township in the northwest corner.

The 1850 Census records Robert, now 50, and Catharine [sic] Ramsey living next door to married son Philip Ramsey, still living in Wayne Township of Tuscarawas County. His occupation is recorded as farmer and his Real Estate was valued at \$2500 (a middle-class farm). His adult son, John Ramsey, was still living with them and was also working as a farmer. 17-year-old Susanna, 11-year-old Reuben, and 6-year-old Oliver were all attending

¹⁴⁶ The Butler Weekly Record, 9 September 1910.

¹⁴⁷ History of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Warner, Beers & Co., Chicago, IL, 1884, p. 682/683.

¹⁴⁸ 1830 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp., p. 21.

¹⁴⁹ 1840 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp.

school that year. 17-year-old Robert Brown lived with them as a hired hand, and also attended school.¹⁵⁰

The 1850 Agricultural census records that Robert Ramsey owned 100 acres of Improved Land (cleared and tillable) and 60 acres of Unimproved Land (woods). He owned \$60 worth of Farm Implements and Machinery, 4 horses, 6 milch cows, 5 cattle, 50 sheep, and 12 hogs, a value of \$277 in livestock. Over the past year he had harvested 83 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of Indian Corn, 150 bushels of oats, 250 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of Irish Potatoes, 300 pounds of butter, 10 tons of hay, and 40 pounds of maple syrup. The value of animals slaughtered was \$49. This was the yield of a typical middle-class farm in this part of the country¹⁵¹.

When the 1860 Census of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, was recorded, Robert and Catherine [sic], now 58, were recorded still living in Wayne Township. Next door to them were residing sons Philip and Elizabeth Ramsey (your ancestors) and John and Jane Ramsey. Real Estate value of the farm was \$2500 and personal property was valued at \$400. Robert was still listed as a farmer. Living in the farmhouse with them were adult sons, Reuben (20), and Oliver (16), both listed as laborers. Also residing in the house were Katherine's mother, 76-year-old Susanna Dumball [sic], and an unknown Mary E. Ramsey, age 8.¹⁵²

About the time the Civil War ended Robert and Katherine sold their farm and moved to Daviess County, in southern Indiana. The date of this move is not established, but son, Ruben Ramsey, moved here between 1864-1867. A deed for land in Madison Township was recorded on 17 May 1866.¹⁵³



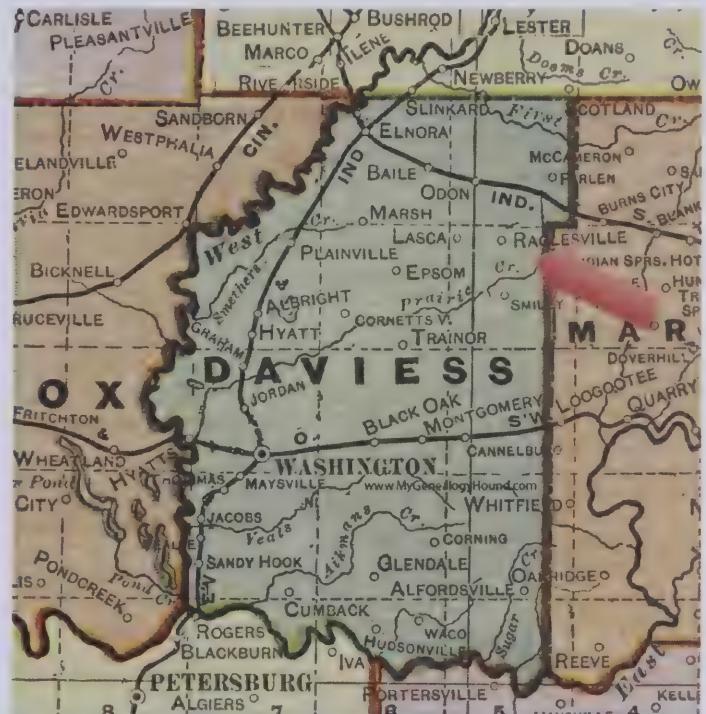
Map of Indiana highlighting Daviess County.

¹⁵⁰ 1850 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp., p. 394-B.

¹⁵¹ 1850 Federal Agricultural Schedule, Tuscarawas Co., OH, Wayne Twp., p. 67/68.

¹⁵² 1860 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp.,

Robert and Catherine [sic] Ramsey are next recorded in the 1870 Census of Daviess County, Indiana, living in Madison Township, next door to their daughter and husband, Jacob and Susan Sigler [sic], and two houses from son, Rubin [sic] and Eliza Ramsey. Robert is listed as a farmer, and his real estate was valued at \$4,000 and personal property at \$500. That census shows that 70-year-old Robert cannot read or write. Also living with them was 17-year-old Mary C. Ramsey (probably the same as Mary E.), born in Ohio, and attending school. This may be another child (Katharine would have been age 50 at her birth, and there is no Mary C. listed in the 1860 Census), but more likely may be a relative taking care of this aging couple.¹⁵⁴



Early map of Daviess County identifying Raglesville in the northeast corner.

Robert and Catherine [sic] Ramsey are again recorded in the 1880 Census of Daviess County, Indiana, still living in Madison Township next door to their son, Ruben and Eliza Ramsey. Robert, then 80, was listed as a retired farmer. Under the 'Health' section is the note: "Paralyzed in left side", implying he had suffered a stroke.¹⁵⁵

p. 405.

¹⁵³ Zigler, Herschel Floyd, *Descendants of Jacob and Susan (Ramsey) Zigler*, 1967, p. 6.

¹⁵⁴ 1870 Census of Daviess County, IN, Madison Twp., p. 220.

¹⁵⁵ 1880 Census of Daviess County, IN, Madison Twp.,

The 1870 Census indicated that, although Robert was illiterate, Katharine could both read and write. However, the 1880 Census of Daviess County says that Robert could both read and write, but that Katharine could not read, but could write; such confusion shows us little.

Robert died at age 85 on his farm in Daviess County on 11 June 1885, but Katharine survived him as a widow another 9 years until she passed at the old age of 91 on 15 October 1894. They are buried in the Raglesville Cemetery on the north edge of the small town of Raglesville, Indiana. Robert and Katherine are buried "at the left, just inside the Main Entrance." Wilbur and Ralph Diehl visited this cemetery on December 1, 2002. It is located at the top of a small hill at the front of the cemetery, across the road from Mt. Joy Fellowship Church, which houses an Amish school. Robert's tombstone reads: "Robert RAMSEY Born Mar 6 1800 Died June 11, 1885, aged 85 Ys 3 Ms 5 Ds. In My Father's House are Many Mansions". Beside Robert's marker is Katharine's, which reads, "Katharine Wife of R. RAMSEY Born Aug 14, 1803 Died Oct 15 1894 aged 91 Ys. 2 Ms 1 Day".



Gravestone for Robert and Katharine Ramsey at the Raglesville Cemetery in Daviess County.

Michael Eberly (1794-1868)

Michael Eberly was born on 6 September 1794, as the Whiskey Rebellion threatened the new United States, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He was the fourth of nine children born to Berks County farmer Daniel N. Eberly (1761-1839) and Estella Buckwalter (1767-1838) (see page 69).¹⁵⁶ Michael was a middle-class farmer in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and then Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

Michael was accounted for in the 1800 census as one of the sons of Daniel Eberly under age 10, residing in Berks County, Pennsylvania.¹⁵⁷



1800 Map of Pennsylvania identifying Berks County at that time (red arrow). Franklin County is at the blue arrow.

About 1809 his parents moved from the home farm westward to Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Michael is accounted for in the 1810 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, one of two males age 10-16, when Michael was 16.¹⁵⁸

Around 1818/19 Michael married Susannah Deardorf, daughter of Franklin County farmer Jacob Bollinger Deardorff (1764-1837/38) and Catherine Zug (1765-1837) (see page 73). Susannah, commonly known as Susan, was born 27 September, 1799 near Strasburg in

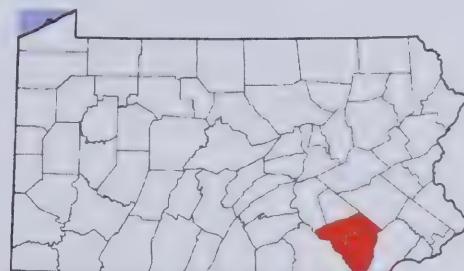
¹⁵⁶ Bennet, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., Denver, PA. 1974, p. 393 & 401.

¹⁵⁷ 1800 Census of Berks County, PA, Heidelberg Twp., p. 608.

¹⁵⁸ 1810 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 866.

¹⁵⁹ 1800 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Warwick Twp.,

Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She was accounted for in the 1800 census as one of two females under ten, when she was just one year old, residing with her parents, Jacob Dirdorf [sic].¹⁵⁹



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

About 1802 the Deardorfs moved to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where they established a farm in Antrim Township.¹⁶⁰ Susannah is accounted for living with her father, Jacob Deerdorf [sic] in the 1810 census, as one of two females 10-16, when she was eleven, still residing on their farm in Antrim Township.¹⁶¹

Although family historians disagree on the children of Michael and Susannah, the best reconstruction would be that they were the parents of ten children: David D., Jacob, Daniel, Michael, Henry, your ancestor Elizabeth (1830-1913) (see page 29), Catherine Christine, Susanna, Lydia E., and Isaac Eberly. Some researchers believe Catherine Christine was actually two twin sisters, but this is not likely. Daughter Lydia married William Garber and settled in Eastern DeKalb County, Indiana.

The Michael Eberly family is first found in the 1820 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, living in Antrim Township, and working in Agriculture. This census records one male aged 16-26 (Michael was 25 or 26), one male aged under 5 (David was under one year) and one female under age 5.¹⁶² Because 20-year-old Susannah would have certainly been there for her 6-month-old son, this must be an error on the census record.

p. 147.

¹⁶⁰ Wenger, Daniel, Wenger Sundial (RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project, 2002).

¹⁶¹ 1810 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 134.

¹⁶² 1820 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 445.

Michael and his descendants are listed in the *Eberly Family History* on pages 401-412, a monumental and mostly accurate work.



Franklin County, Pennsylvania township map identifying Antrim and Washington Townships in the southeast corner.

Michael Eberly is enumerated also in the 1830 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, now living in Washington Township, but having the same neighbors (must have changed township line). This census records one adult male aged 20-40 (Michael was 35 or 36), one male aged 10-15 (David was 10), two males aged 5-10 (Jacob was 6; Daniel was just 5), two males aged under 5 (Michael was 4, Henry was 2), one female aged 20-30 (Susannah was 30) and one female under 5 (your ancestor Elizabeth was less than a year old).¹⁶³

By the 1840 Census 46-year-old Michael Eberly was still living in Washington Township of Franklin County,

¹⁶³ 1830 Census of Franklin County, PA, Washington Twp., p. 445.

¹⁶⁴ 1840 Census of Franklin County, PA, Washington Twp., p. 237.

¹⁶⁵ Bennetch, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., Denver, PA. 1974, p. 393 & 401.

Pennsylvania. He was recorded as aged 40-50, along with 2 males aged 10-15 (Henry was 12 and Daniel was 15), 2 males aged 15-20 (Michael was 16 and Jacob was 18), 2 females under age 5 (Lydia was about 3 and Susanna about 5), 2 females 5-10 (Catherine was 7 and your ancestor Elizabeth was 10), and one female aged 40-50 (Susannah was 42). Oldest son David (age 20) was already out on his own.¹⁶⁴

Two years later, in 1842, Michael and Susannah Eberly moved from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, to a farm one mile north of Strasburg, Ohio.¹⁶⁵

Michael and Susan Everly [sic] are recorded in the 1850 Census of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, residing on a farm in Wayne Township, next door to Jacob and Elizabeth Garver, whose 15-year-old son, William, would in the future marry their 10-year-old daughter, Lydia. Michael was working as a farmer and owned Real Estate valued at \$2,000. Residing with them were 17-year-old Catharine, 15-year-old Susan, 10-year-old Lydia, and 9-year-old Isaac. Susan, Lydia, and Isaac were attending school.¹⁶⁶



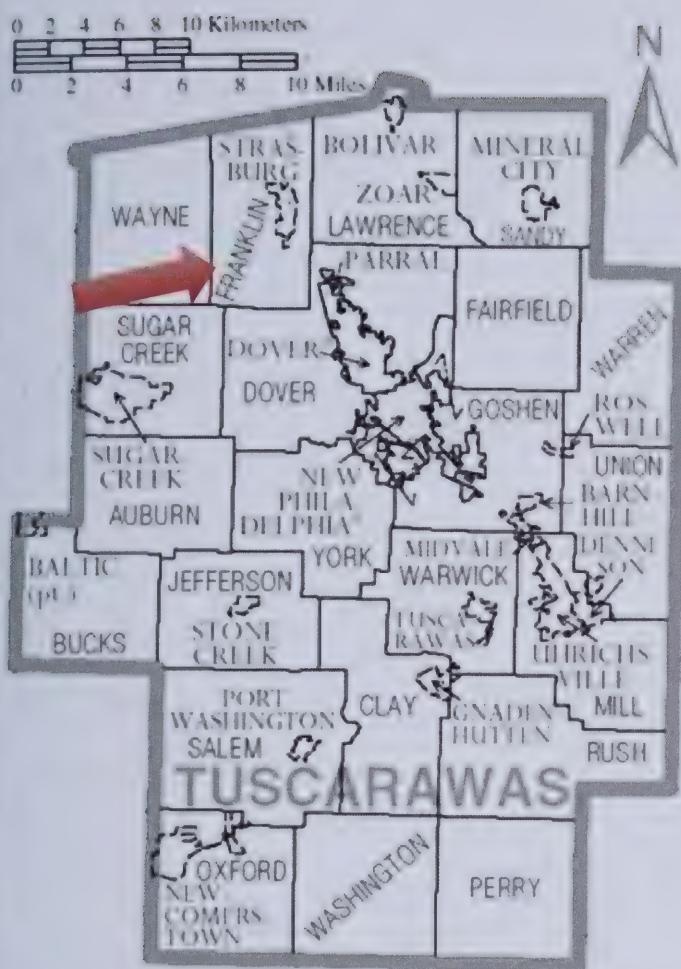
Map of Ohio highlighting Tuscarawas County.

Michael and Susanna Eberle (sic) were again recorded in the 1860 Census of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, living on a farm in Franklin Township. Their real estate was valued at \$2,000 and personal property valued at \$500. Living with them were their youngest son, 18-year-old Isaac, and an unknown 8-year-old boy named Adolphine. Michael was recorded as a farmer.¹⁶⁷

Michael died 23 May 1868 on their farm near Strasburg, Ohio. He was 73 and was buried in Grandview Cemetery in Strasburg.

¹⁶⁶ 1850 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Wayne Twp., p. 397-B.

¹⁶⁷ 1860 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 239.



Tuscarawas County, Ohio Township Map, identifying Franklin Township in the northwest part.

Michael had no Will and the estate went into Probate. Susan claimed household items that she needed and the remainder went up for public auction on 26 October 1868. The estate items revealed an interesting mix of farm tools and supplies for the day. The list included:

- 1 Sausage Grinder
- Lab Spools
- 2 Reeds
- 1 Heckle
- Jack Plain
- Griddle
- Harness Leather (12 1/2 cents each)
- Weaving Loom
- Cook Stove
- Square
- Hand Saw
- Crab Stove

Jugs
 Sickle
 Draw Knife
 Dog Iron
 Rifle Gun
 Grind Stone
 Hogshead
 Carriage Top
 Several Plows
 Buggy
 Swivel
 Old Buggy
 Half Bushel
 Cutting Box
 Buggy Harness
 Riding Bridle
 Blind Bridle
 Cow Chain
 2 Horse Wagons
 Hogs
 Herd of Sheep
 Yearling Bull
 Yearling Heifer
 18 Bushels of Oats
 49 1/2 Bushels of Wheat.

Two years later, Susan Eberley [sic] was recorded as a widow in the 1870 Census of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, living in Franklin Township with her son, Isaac Eberley [sic]. Isaac was a farm laborer, likely working for neighbor F. Hartline, and 70-year-old Susan was listed as "Housekeeper". Also residing here was 17-year-old Bavarian immigrant Ada Shitler, attending school.¹⁶⁸

Susan died in 1878 at the age of 79 and is buried next to her husband.

¹⁶⁸ 1870 Census of Tuscarawas County, OH, Franklin Twp.,

p. 112-B.

BETTER LAND

Sixth Generation
(3x Great Grandparents)

John Georg Diehl (1749-1804)

John Georg Diehl was born about 1749 (before 24 February, 1750) in Codorus Township, York County, Pennsylvania.¹⁶⁹ Likely named after his paternal Uncle George Adam Diehl, he was the youngest of four known children born to German immigrant Johannes Daniel Diehl (1713-1760) and Anna Maria Elisabetha Simon (1715-1800) (see page 79). He was a farmer and veteran of the American Revolution.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting York County.

He was christened 24 February 1750 in Christ Lutheran Church near his home.¹⁷⁰ His Christian name was John, but he was known as Georg, the German spelling for George.

In his excellent book on the Diehl family, *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America* (Volume 1), Harry A. Diehl (the world's foremost authority on Diehl families in America), devotes pages 25-45 to Georg Diehl and his descendants.

Georg's father died young at age 48, when Georg was only 11. In Pennsylvania law, minor sons must have been appointed a guardian. *Diehl...Families of America* says, "George first choose Michael Geiselman [as guardian] but later his mother."¹⁷¹

Georg married Anna Eva Liebenstein, commonly known as Eva, daughter of immigrants Johann George Liebenstein (1715-1771) and Catharina Rausher (1716-) (see page 83). Eva was the eighth of ten children born into this family, all born in York County, Pennsylvania.

¹⁶⁹ Tombstone Inscription, Zeigler's Church Graveyard, York Co., PA.

¹⁷⁰ Christ Lutheran Church records.

¹⁷¹ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl, Deal, Dill, Dale Families of America*, Vol. 1, p. 26.



York County township map highlighting Codorus Township. Manchester Township is just above the Codorus tag.

Eva was born 7 April 1753¹⁷² in Manchester Township in York County. The two were wed about 1774, when Georg was 24 and Anna was 21. Eva had an older sister, Christiana Catharine Liebenstein, who married Georg's oldest brother, Charles Diehl.

Two years later the Declaration of Independence was signed and the American Revolution began. As the military buildup grew to defend the cause of freedom, a military draft was established in Pennsylvania. There was much resistance among the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' to this conscription, mostly due to the fact they were descendants of immigrants who had pledged an Oath of Allegiance to the Crown of England. In the end, these militia units served mainly in a supportive role, guarding Hessian prisoners of War.¹⁷³

¹⁷² Tombstone Inscription, Zeigler's Church Graveyard, York Co., PA..

¹⁷³ Journal of the American Revolution.

George Deal [sic] is recorded as serving with the 5th Battalion, 6th Company (1777-1780), and 7th Company (1780-1783)¹⁷⁴. This Company of soldiers, also known as George Geiselman's Company, were known as 'The Associators', and established what was known as a 'Flying Camp', meaning they stayed on call, ready at a moment's notice to take up arms and be mobilized.

This company saw little action in the American Revolution, but was supportive at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. They were called up to guard the supply depots around the area and to guard the Hessian prisoners of war at Camp Security, just outside of York, Pennsylvania.

In an interesting coincidence, in this company of about 60 men, Georg served as a Private 2nd Class directly under Ensign Valentine Ault, who was one of Anita (Coleman) Diehl's direct ancestors.¹⁷⁵

Georg and Eva were the parents of eleven children: Daniel, Catherine, Adam, George, Jr., Ester, Christiana Eva, your ancestor Jacob (1783-1823) (see page 33), Anna Maria, John, Charles, and David Diehl. Researchers have partial lists of the family members, but Beers' *History of Cumberland and Adams County* gives the full list,¹⁷⁶ confirmed in Georg's Will.

Georg inherited his father's farm in Codorus Township, where they spent their lives. George Diel [sic] is recorded



Typical Pennsylvania militia soldier in the American Revolution.

in the 1779 Tax List, where he was taxed for 300 acres, 5 horses and 4 cattle, the amount 10£.¹⁷⁷ George Diel ([sic] was again recorded in the 1780 Tax List, residing in Codorus Township. Here he was taxed 100£ for owning 5 cows and 4 horses.¹⁷⁸ George Diel [sic] was then recorded as the Tax Assessor in Codorus Township in 1781. He is again recorded in the 1783 Tax List, having 8 inhabitants, 300 acres and 1 house, 1 outhouse, 1 servant, 4 horses, 8 cattle [sic] and 6 sheep with a value of 403£ and a tax of 8£ 2 shillings and 11d.¹⁷⁹ The tax amounts were so variable because this was during the volatile years of the American Revolution.

George [sic] Diehl was also recorded as purchasing 20 acres of land in York County on 23 September 1784.¹⁸⁰

George [sic] Diehl was next recorded residing in Codorus Township in the 1786 Pennsylvania Septennial Census.¹⁸¹

By the time the first US Census was enumerated in 1790, George Diehl was recorded with 4 males under age 16 (your ancestor, Jacob, was about 5), one male over 16, and 5 females.¹⁸²

George Dehl [sic] is again recorded in the 1800 Census of York County, Pennsylvania, still residing in Codorus Township, next door to his son, Daniel Dehl [sic]. Residing here were three males under 10 (Charles was 5, David was 6, and John was 9) one male 10-16 (your ancestor, Jacob was 15), two males 16-26 (George was 21 and Adam was 23), one male over 45 (Georg was 50), one female under 10, one female 10-16 (Anna Mary was 12), and one female over 45 (Eva was 47).¹⁸³

Georg Diehl signature from his Will.

¹⁷⁴ Military Accounts: Militia, Records of the Comptroller General, RG-4, Diehl, George.

¹⁷⁵ Pennsylvania Archives, Class Roles.

¹⁷⁶ Beers, *History of Cumberland and Adams County* Pennsylvania, p 421-422.

¹⁷⁷ Pennsylvania Archives, Tax List of York County, 1779.

¹⁷⁸ Pennsylvania Tax & Exoneration, 1768-1801, p. 64.

¹⁷⁹ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl, Deal, Dill, Dale Families of America*, Vol 1, p. 30.

¹⁸⁰ Pennsylvania Land Warrants, 1733-1987.

¹⁸¹ Pennsylvania Septennial Census, 1786, p. 22.

¹⁸² 1790 Census, York County, Codorus Twp., p. 270.

¹⁸³ 1800 Census of York County, PA, Codorus Twp., p. 1358.

Georg died 28 July 1804 in Codorus Township, York County, at age 54, while the Lewis & Clark expedition was advancing across the wilderness. "When George died he owned 484 acres of land and gave 158 a [acres] 57 p [perches] to son Daniel who was to pay heirs. The land Daniel got was part of three different parcels. George's will, orphan court dockets, Zeigler's Church and an unrecorded deed of release owned by Glenn Zech provide the makeup and marriages of most of this family who continued in the Hanover area, Adams Co., Frederick Co., Maryland and to Ohio." reports Harry A. Diehl.

Georg signed a Will on 19 March 1801, and it was proven 18 September 1804.

Eva lived on as a widow for another thirty years, likely living with adult children. Eva is likely the female 70-80 years old living with her son, Adam Diehl [sic] and family (13 in the household) in 1830, next door to her grandson, Daniel Diehl [sic].¹⁸⁴

Eva died on 19 October 1835 and is buried next to her husband in Zeigler's Church Graveyard.

In June 2002 Ralph Diehl visited Zeigler's Church Graveyard in rural Seven Valleys and located the grave markers of Georg and Eva. Their markers are in very good condition and very readable, but engraved in German. They are found in the back right section of the older graveyard.



Gravestones for Georg (above) and Eva Diehl in the Zeigler's Church Graveyard, York County, Pennsylvania.



¹⁸⁴ 1830 Census of York County, PA., Codorus Twp., p. 334.

John Daily (1749-1823)

John Daily was born about 1749 in Germany, at an unknown location.¹⁸⁵ He was, apparently, the immigrant ancestor in this line of ancestors. He was a farmer in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and then in Summit County, Ohio. He was a veteran of the Continental Army in the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

His parents are unknown, but it is family tradition that he was born in the state of Hesse Cassel, Hoch Heiser, Sour Bruna in the Palatinate section in the southwestern edge of Germany.¹⁸⁶

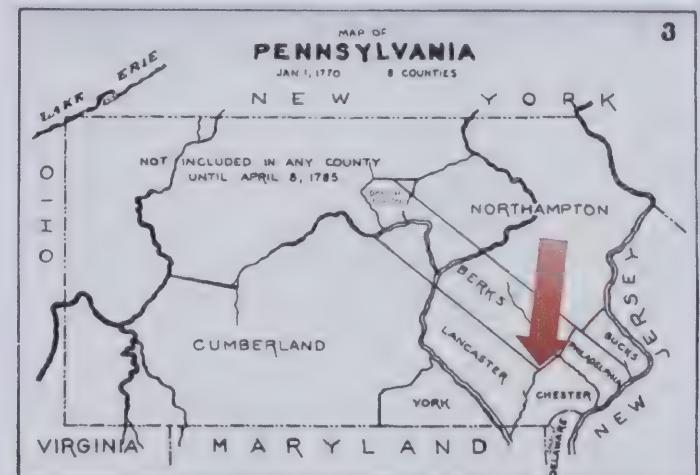
A valuable resource is the *Biography of John Daily*, written by a direct descendant and shared publicly at the dedication of a bronze marker on John's grave in 1976. There are errors, however, and he confuses two John Dailys.

"John Daily," records *Biography of John Daily*, "a small man, being 18 years old [1767] and drafted into the German Army did not like army life. He escaped and went to Rotterdam and hid on a sailing ship headed for America following his relatives. He was found and made to work for his long passage. Upon arrival, he was indentured by the Captain for two years." There is no known confirmation of this, so it is intriguing family folklore.



German Army uniforms. At far right is the uniform worn in 1767.

There is no record of where John may have first settled, but the military unit for which he enlisted in 1775/76 originated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, the next county west of Philadelphia. And the recruiting officer was from Lancaster County, signifying John was from one of those southeastern Pennsylvania counties. The war with Great Britain was an opportunity for this German immigrant to establish himself in this new land.



County map of Pennsylvania in 1770 identifying Chester and Lancaster Counties at that time.

Pennsylvania had long had a local militia, paid by the state. Each county was responsible for raising and training those militia units. They were like today's Army Reserve program in that they were civilians who were called to serve as necessary. As the friction between Great Britain and the American colonies rose to a head, Pennsylvania passed a law to enlist men into a national army (Continental Army) which would be under the authority and payment of the new federal government.

The *Biography of John Daily* says, "John Daily enlisted in the Army as a private Feb. 1, 1776 [before the signing of the Declaration of Independence]. He served in James Taylor's company of Colonel Anthony Wayne's Penn. battalion and served his country to the very end and victory."

Captain James Taylor actually commanded the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion which was organized to serve

¹⁸⁵ National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 106, p. 16.

¹⁸⁶ Daily, Roy T., *Biography of John Daily*, 1976.

with the Continental Army. After the first year of service, Taylor's unit was changed to Company H, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, 2nd Pennsylvania Brigade, 2nd (Mifflin's) Division in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army.¹⁸⁷ This unit served from December 9, 1775 to 1781 and was engaged at the Battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Monmouth, Springfield, Green Springs, and Yorktown.

A summary of John's service with the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment includes:

The 5th Pennsylvania was formed on December 9, 1775,¹⁸⁸ when John was 26. There was a one-year enlistment period in this early enrollment. By July 17, 1776, the group had arrived at Ticonderoga, New York, to garrison the Fort there. This group wintered at Valley Forge with George Washington in 1776/77. Family folklore says that his feet were frostbitten. Nevertheless, John reenlisted the following year, which by then was a three year or duration of hostilities enlistment agreement.



Typical uniforms worn by the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment.

They were camped near Germantown, Pennsylvania, in July 1777. John was reported missing in action as of September 11, 1777. *The Pennsylvania Line* shows he participated in the Battle of Brandywine on September 11,

¹⁸⁷ A Muster Roll of Capt. James Taylor's Company of Foot, 1 May 1777.

¹⁸⁸ Trussell, John B. B., Jr., *The Pennsylvania Line: Regimented Organization and Operations, 1776-1783*,

1777, when the 5th Pennsylvania was forced to retreat from battle into a marsh. This was the longest battle of the Revolution (11 hours).

In 1777 the 5th Pennsylvania was placed under the command of General Anthony Wayne. At Paoli the British Army made a surprise attack in dense fog on this division, scattering the Pennsylvanians in a fearful and chaotic retreat.

John Daily was recorded on the Muster Roll from 1777 to 1778, and we learn that Captain James Taylor commanded this Company through September 1778, when he was promoted and Capt. Thomas Boude assumed command of the Company.¹⁸⁹

A year later in the Muster Roll John Daily was "on guard". In November 1778; he was transferred to 'The Majors Company', an independent company, where he served under Lieutenant Job Vernon Day, Master of the Pennsylvania Regiment.¹⁹⁰ They spent the winter of 1778/79 at Middlebush, New Jersey.



Reenactors replaying the Battle of Brandywine.

"On July 16 [1779], Wayne carried out a successful night attack on Stony Point, New York, a few miles down the Hudson River from West Point. With him were all or parts of the 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th Pennsylvania Regiments. Wayne withdrew his troops from Stony Point soon after capturing it – it was too exposed to hold – but the

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,
Harrisburg, PA, 1977.

¹⁸⁹ A Muster Roll of Capt. Thos. Boude's Company of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, September 1778.

¹⁹⁰ The Majors Company Payroll Record, Nov 1778.

psychological value of the action was substantial," records *The Pennsylvania Line*.

At the end of 1779 the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment was transferred to the command of Brigadier General William Irvine, who served under Anthony Wayne. They spent the winter of 1779/80 at Morristown, New Jersey.

Although the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment was issued sharp blue and white Continental Army uniforms, they were better fitted in a dress parade than actual camp and combat experience, as described by *The Pennsylvania Line*. "A number of the deserters from the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment are reported as being dressed in brown coats (one of them faced with white) and a diversity of leather breeches or white overalls. Several others wore blue coats with white facings. Headgear was also varied, some men having round hats, others broad felt hats, still others beaver hats, and one man had a 'fashionable wool hat'. Some of the hats were cocked, and one was 'turned up behind'. A few men had hunting shirts, but of differing colors...and several wore 'sailor's jackets' – one gray, one blue, and two green. Other deserters from this regiment wore civilian clothing." Apparently, they appeared more like militiamen than regular federal troops.

The Pennsylvania Line continues, "On April 16 [1780], being brushed aside by a British force which went on to surprise and overrun an outpost including elements of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th Pennsylvania Regiments at Paramus." At Springfield, July 21 [1780], Irvin's Brigade set up to block advancement of reinforcements from New York. *The Pennsylvania Line* records, "The blocking forces, consisting of the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 10th Pennsylvania Regiments, performed their functions."¹⁹¹

During the winter of 1780/81, all the Pennsylvania Line regiments formed a mutiny, today known as the Pennsylvania Mutiny. They had become frustrated by stalled pay, poor supplies, and unsavory recruits that were convicted felons, freshly released in exchange for service. Many of these regulars had completed their terms of service but had not been discharged. They demanded to be discharged so they could reenlist with the more favorable pay and promises the newer recruits were being given. The mutiny worked and half the discharged soldiers returned home while half reenlisted. John had reenlisted.

¹⁹¹ Trussell, John B. B., Jr., *The Pennsylvania Line: Regimented Organization and Operations, 1776-1783*,

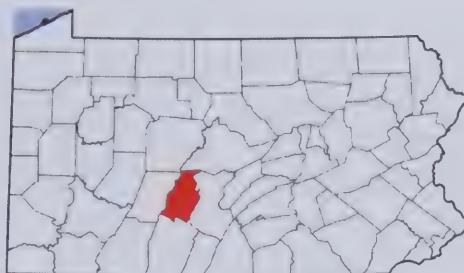
The Pennsylvania Line continues, "The Pennsylvanians shared in the harassment of Cornwallis' face as it moved from Charlottesville toward the peninsula formed by the James and the York Rivers. Then, on July 6, Wayne fell into a well-prepared ambush which Cornwallis set near Green Springs. Thinking that he was striking only the enemy rear guard, and that the main body of British had already crossed the river, he led an assault toward some timber, only to be counterattacked by Cornwallis' full strength which had been concealed by the woods. Instead of retreating, however, Wayne boldly struck to the front and cut his way through to meet Lafayette, who was approaching as fast as his men could march."

John was apparently taken prisoner by the British at this battle, because he was returned in a prisoner of war exchange shortly after Cornwallis' surrender on October 19, 1781, essentially halting hostilities and opening the door to the founding of the United States of America.

John married Rebekah Frederick in Blair County, Pennsylvania. There is no marriage record and we have no record of who Rebekah's parents were or where she was born. Census records give her birth as between 1765 and 1784, which would make her much younger than he.

To this union were born ten known children: Henry, Jacob, John, Jr., your ancestor Anthony (1791-) (see page 39), George, Margaret, Elisabeth, Susan, Catherine, and David Daily.

John Daily is not recorded in the 1790 or 1800 censuses and he was likely a tenant farmer living with a landowner.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting present Blair County; Huntingdon County is adjacent to the east.

The 1810 Census of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania for Woodberry Township enumerates the family of J. Daily. The record shows 3 males under 10 (your ancestor Anthony, Jacob and George), 3 males between the ages of 16 and 26, one male over 45 (John was 61), two females under 10 (Rebecca and Elizabeth), one female 10 to 16, and one female age 26-45.¹⁹²



Map of Blair County townships showing Woodbury Township on the east boundary with Huntingdon County.

The boundaries between Blair and Huntingdon Counties in Pennsylvania were changing and the location in Woodbury Township is no doubt the same.

The *History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania*, shows he was listed as a taxable in Woodberry [sic] Township in 1810, but gone from that list by 1820.¹⁹³

¹⁹² 1810 Census of Huntingdon County, PA, Woodberry Twp., p. 24.

¹⁹³ Africa, J. Simpson, *History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia PA, Louis H. Everts, 1883.

Summit County Cemetery Inscriptions also says he was a Private in Capt. Engle's Company, Ohio Militia Infantry, in the War of 1812.

Captain Matthias Engle's Company served as an Ohio Militia unit from February 6 to August 5, 1813.¹⁹⁴ John was by now 64 years old and there is no record of action this unit may have seen.

According to professional Genealogist Robert Keener, "On 3 June 1814, John Daily of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania purchased the northeast quarter of section 34 of township 2, range 10 (Franklin Township)... from Thomas and Elizabeth Johnstone." The Johnstones were apparently land speculators, as they obtained the land from the Government on 9 October 1813, just a few months before. John paid \$600 for this land¹⁹⁵. Franklin Township was originally in Stark County, but later reorganized into the new Summit County, Ohio.



Ohio map highlighting Summit County.

Jno Daly [sic] was recorded in the August 1820 Census of Stark County, Ohio, including 1 male aged 10-16 (George was 12), 1 male 16-26 (Jacob was 25), 1 male over 45 (John, Sr. was 71), 2 females 16-26 (Rebekah and Elizabeth were both about 17). John and Jacob were farming.¹⁹⁶ John's wife, now at least 55, is absent and may

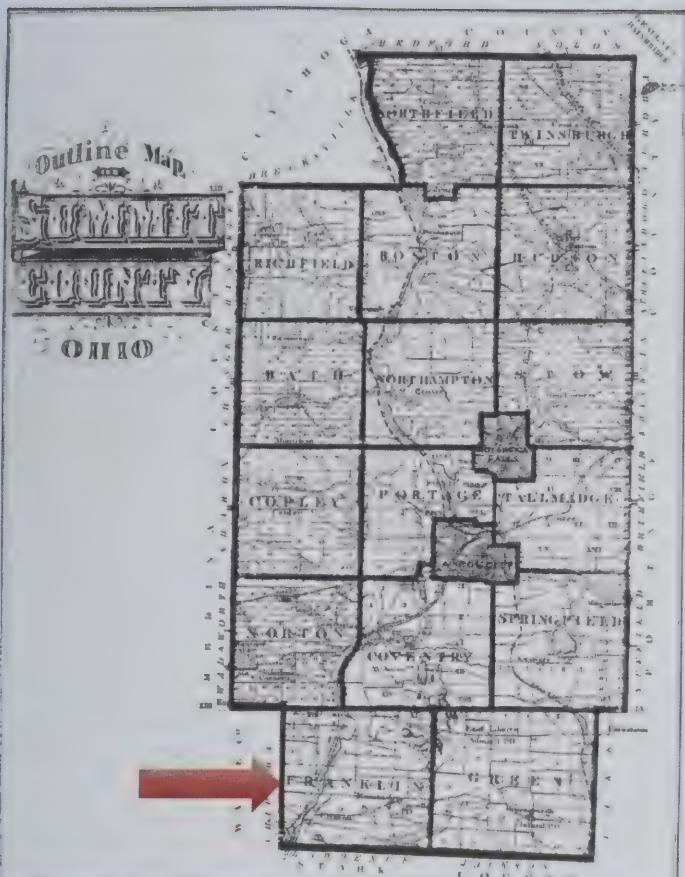
¹⁹⁴ *Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812*, The Adjutant General of Ohio Columbus, OH, 1916, Vol. 2, p. 227/228.

¹⁹⁵ Keener, Robert, Research Report, 1 October 2003.

¹⁹⁶ 1820 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 175.



Above: Typical Ohio Militiaman in the War of 1812.



This is an early map of Summit County, Ohio, locating Franklin Township in the southwestern corner. Note the earlier survey lines from former Stark County do not match those in Summit.

have died between 1810-1820, or caring for grandchildren with one of their children.

Rebekah is supposed to have died in December 1822 and was the first body to be buried in what is today Manchester Cemetery.¹⁹⁷

The *Biography of John Daily* says he settled in what was to become Manchester, Ohio, and was a co-founder of the town...John built a Stage Coach Inn on the Northwest corner of Manchester square. He operated it until his death in 1823. The inn was dismantled a few years ago and the land is now used for a parking lot.

John died the following year in early 1823 at the age of 76, at his home near Manchester, Ohio.¹⁹⁸ The earliest item in John's administration packet is a Bond dated 26

¹⁹⁷ Daily, Roy T., *Biography of John Daily*, 1976.

¹⁹⁸ Inventory of Estate of John Daily.

March 1823, meaning he died prior to that date. He is buried in Manchester Cemetery, Manchester, Ohio. Cost of the coffin for John's burial was \$5.

Genealogist Robert Keener connects this John Daily as the father of these children in his Will: "The estate of John Daily was administered by John Daily, Anthony Daily, and Jacob Daily...The fact that John, Jr., Anthony, and Jacob were administrators also gives us a presumptive relationship." (proof of ancestry from your ancestor Anthony).¹⁹⁹

Following John's 1823 death, Joseph Burges filed a claim against the estate of Joh" Daily in the amount of \$0.40 for "dressing one Buckskin" in October 1821, so we learn that he had tanning skills.

The Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of John Daily, itemized on 11 April 1823, records, among other things, the following interesting items: 1 13-gallon kittle [sic], 1 woman sadle [sic], 1 shot gun, 1 churn, 1 bee hive, 1 windmill (appraised at \$18), 12 bundles of flax, 24 hogs, 55 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 6 bushels of oats, and 8 bushels of potatoes. The total value of appraised goods was \$414.62 1/2.



Bronze plaques identifying John Daily's gravesite. They were apparently originally marked with wooden markers, long since gone. These are more modern government-issue plaques for veterans.

¹⁹⁹ Keener, Robert, Research Report, 1 October 2003.

John Georg Row (1774-1840)

John Georg Row, commonly known as George (the anglicized spelling), was born 19 October 1774²⁰⁰ in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, the son of German immigrant Martin Row (see page 87). He was named after his paternal grandfather, George Rau (see page 121), who had been killed by Indians. George was a farmer and businessman in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, then Stark (which became Summit) County, Ohio.

During the American Revolution, the British paid Indians, particularly the Delaware tribe in this area, to harass colonists. Hundreds of white settlers were killed in the conflict during the 1780/1781 period. George's grandfather was killed defending Fought's Mill, and this likely had an emotional effect on young George, just 6 at the time.

George married Magdalena Snyder prior to 1798, when their first child was born. Magdalena was the oldest of eight children born to Nicholas and Barbara Snider (see page 93). She was born somewhere in Pennsylvania about 1775, at the beginning of the Independence movement. Nothing more is known of her parents or origins.



This is a map of Pennsylvania highlighting Snyder County, where Selinsgrove is located today.

George and Magdalena were the parents of seven known children together: John, Sarah 'Sally', your ancestor Elizabeth (see page 39), Magdalena, Catharine, Jacob and Lydia Row. Census records indicate there were likely other children.

The first record we have of George Row's family is the 1800 Census. George Row was recorded in the 1800 Census of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, residing in Penn Township. Residing here were one male under 10 (John was 2), one male 26-45 (George was 26), three females under 10 (Sally was newborn), and one female 26-45. Living in this same township were his father, Martin Row, and likely uncles Frederick, and John Row.²⁰¹ At this time Northumberland County covered much of central Pennsylvania. Penn Township was located in what is now Snyder County, Pennsylvania.

George Row, then 36, was next registered in the 1810 Census of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, residing in Penn Township in the village of Selins Grove. Residing here were three males under 10 (Jacob was newborn), one male 10-16 (John was 12), one male 26-45, two females under 10 (your ancestor Elizabeth was about 8, and Magdalena was about 5), two females 10-16 (Sally was about 10, and Catharine), and one female 26-45. George was a business man, but his trade is unidentifiable.²⁰²



Snyder County township map, identifying Penn Township on the east border with Northumberland County.

Selinsgrove was a small village on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, across the River from Northumberland County, in the Susquehanna River Valley. This region was ceded to Union County in 1813 and again to Snyder County in 1855.

²⁰⁰ Tombstone Inscription, Manchester Cemetery, Manchester, Ohio.

p. 741.
²⁰² 1810 Census of Northumberland Co., PA, Freeburg Twp., p. 310.

²⁰¹ 1800 Census of Northumberland Co., PA, Penn Twp.,

Magdalena died between 1812 and 1816, leaving George to raise seven minor children. He soon remarried Magdalena's sister, Elisabeth Snyder, two years her junior, and she stepped up to raise this family. They did not have any further children.²⁰³ Elisabeth is the German spelling for Elizabeth.

Sometime between 1810 and 1818 George and his family moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they established a home in Franklin Township, rapidly now being settled by pioneers.

George Row attended the 9 January 1818 Sale of Property of his deceased father-in-law, Nicholas Snyder. Items he purchased there were an auger, 2 trowels, 1 mason hammer, 1 Broad Ax, 1 Crupper, an 'S', 1 Sythe, 1 Halter-chain & Collar, 1 Hat, 1 pair Mittens, and 1 pair Stockings.²⁰⁴

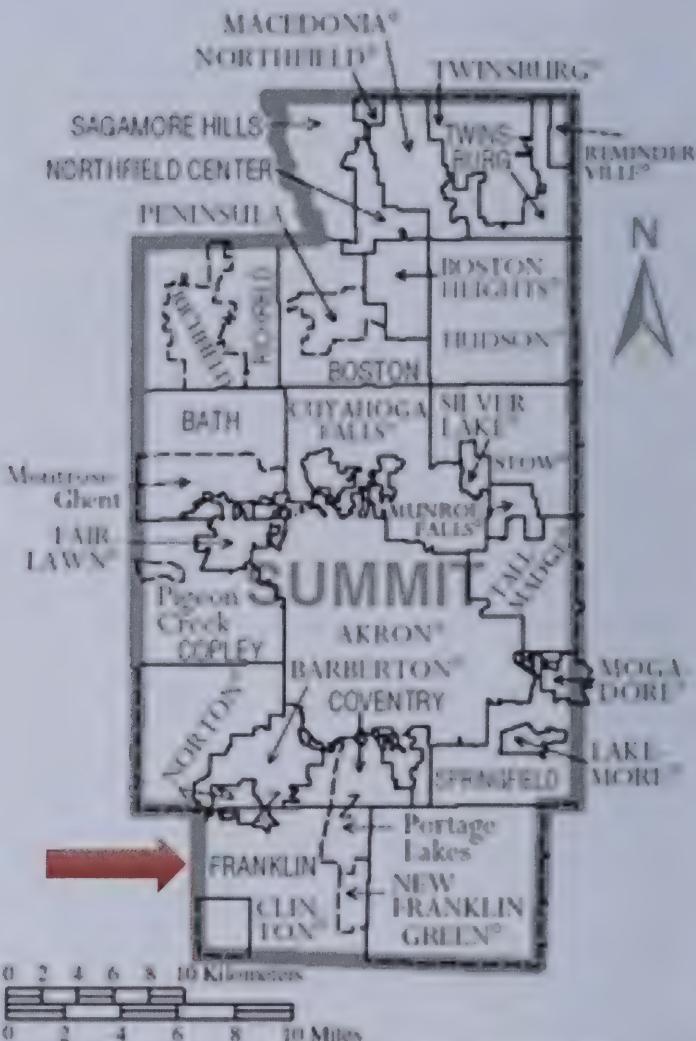
Two years later, Geo. Row was next found in the 1820 Census of Stark County, Ohio, living on a farm in Franklin Township, next door to his daughter and family, your ancestor Anthony Daly [sic]. In this census record there is one male aged 10-16 (Jacob was 10), one male 16-26 (John was 22), and one male over 45 (George); one female under 10 (Lydia was about 8), two females 10-16 (Magdalena was 15) and one female over 45. The two older males were designated engaged in Agriculture.²⁰⁵



Map of Ohio highlighting Summit County.

George Kinsley bought one lot in the village of Manchester from George Kinsley for \$10, acting in their joint capacity as the Directors of School of Franklin Township.²⁰⁶

In a 3 March 1838 Deed transfer, his other children signed off on their share of the estate of George to his youngest son, Jacob. This land was described as "a farm... the north half of the Southeast quarter of section Twenty seven of Township Two of Range Ten in Stark County, Ohio."²⁰⁷



Map of present-day Summit County, Ohio, identifying Franklin Township in the southwest corner.

By 1830 George Rowe [sic] was listed in the census next door to his son, John Row. Residing here were one male 20-30 (Jacob was 20) and one male 40-50 (George was 56), one female 15-20 (Lydia was 18) and one female aged 50-60 (Elisabeth was 53).²⁰⁸

²⁰³ Will: Nicholas Snyder, 24 January 1816, Stark County Wills, Vol. A, p. 35 (Case #68 OS).

²⁰⁴ Bill of Sale for Nicholas Snyder Estate.

²⁰⁵ 1820 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 175.

²⁰⁶ Summit County Deed Records, Deed Book BB, p. 124.

²⁰⁷ Summit County Deed Records, Deed Book BB, p. 192.

²⁰⁸ 1830 Census of Stark County, OH, Franklin Twp., p. 312.

Elisabeth died the following year on 23 October 1831 on their Franklin Township farm.²⁰⁹ She is buried in the Manchester Cemetery. The tombstone marker reads: "In Memory of Elisabeth Row Wife of John George Row Who Died Oct. 23rd 1831 Aged 54 Years & 6 Months."

George died nine years later on 19 March 1840. All George's living children are listed signing off on the land deal, and definitively identifying him as the parent of Elizabeth Row, your ancestor, proving this link.²¹⁰



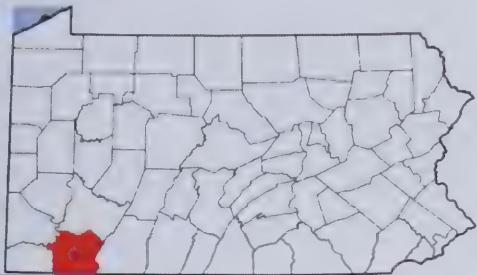
Grave markers for John George (left) and Elisabeth Row (above) in the Manchester Cemetery.

²⁰⁹ Tombstone Inscription, Manchester Cemetery, Manchester, Ohio.

²¹⁰ Keener, Robert, Genealogy Research Report, 5 September 2003.

Philip Dumbauld (1783-1823)

Philip Dumbauld was born 10 June 1783 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, just as the United States was being founded and excitement for this new spirit of liberty swept the land²¹¹. Later that year, in September, that portion of Westmoreland County was divided off to create the new Fayette County. He was the third of ten children born to Revolutionary War veteran Abraham Dumbauld (1753-1825) (see page 95) and Eva Catherine Boyer (1753-1837). He was the namesake of his paternal uncle Philip Dumbauld. Our Philip spent his life as a farmer in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Fayette County.

Philip married Susanna Weimer, commonly known as Susan, prior to 1803 when their first child was born²¹². Susan was born in Bedford County (now Somerset County), next to the east of Fayette.

Her parents are unknown at this time, but there were three Weimers recorded in the 1800 Census of Somerset County who had a 13-year-old girl living there: Frederic Weimer in Turkeyfoot Township, John Weimer, Sr., in Brothersvalley Township, and Martin Weimer, Sr., in Elk Lick Township. There is no way to confirm which her father is and we will not follow this line further.

Philip and Susan were the parents of five children: your ancestor Katherine (1803-1894) (see page 43), Mary Ann 'Polly', Sarah, Elizabeth, and John Dumbauld.

Philip Dumbald [sic] is recorded in the 1810 Census of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, residing in Saltlick Township, within four houses of Philip's father, Abraham Dumbald, and brothers, David, Peter, and Frederick Dumbald. Residing here were one male 26-45 (Philip was 27),

one female 26-45 (Susanna was 27), and three females under 10 (Katharine and Mary were 7)²¹³.



Fayette County Township map, locating Saltlick Township in the northeast corner, bordered by Westmoreland County to the north and Somerset County to the east.

During the War of 1812 none of the Dumbaulds served in a local militia. Phillip Dumbould [sic] is recorded in the 1820 Census of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, still residing in Saltlick Township, within three houses of brothers and their families, Peter Dumbould, David Dumbould, Frederick Dumbold, and sister and family, Jacob Miller. Residing here were one male 26-45 (Phillip was 37), one unknown male 10-16, and one male under 5 (John was 6 or 7), one female 26-45 (Susanna was 37), and four females 10-16 (Polly was 17, your ancestor Katharine was 16 and Elizabeth was 9). There were two people engaged in Agriculture²¹⁴.

Three years after that, Philip died at the young age of 40, leaving Susan to care for minor children and to manage the farm. Philip Dumbauld's estate was appointed an Administrator in March 1828, signifying he had died just before that date²¹⁵. Fortunately, they still lived near Dumbauld brothers. Family stayed close in those days and we can be sure they all pitched in on farm work.

²¹¹ Baker, Roy Thomas, Descendants of Ernst Frederick Dumbauld (Family Treemaker Gen. Site), 2001.

²¹² 1900 Census of DeKalb Co., IN, Stafford Twp.

²¹³ 1810 Census of Fayette Co., PA. Saltlick Twp.,

p. 1015.

²¹⁴ 1820 Census of Fayette Co., PA, Saltlick Twp., p. 131.

²¹⁵ Pennsylvania Orphan's Court Docket, Vol. 2, p. 309.

Two years later in 1826, Philip's older brother, Frederick Dumbauld, lost his wife. He had married Christina Wolfe and she and Frederick had nine children between them, the youngest only one year of age. It can be assumed that Susan moved in as housekeeper and caregiver for the family, for they were married soon after. Frederick and Susan lived a long life together but had no more children.

Frederick Dumbaold [sic] is recorded in the 1830 Census of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, residing on their farm in Saltlick Township, next door to his brother and family, David Dumbaold [sic], two houses from his son and family, Joseph Dumbaold, three houses from his brother and family, Peter Damboald [sic], five houses from Frederick's sister and family, Joshua Davis, and five houses from his other sister and family, John Lohr. Residing here were one male 10-15 (David was 12), two males 20-30 (Peter was 20 and Abram was 27), one male 50-60 (Frederick was 52), one female 5-10 (Nancy was 7), one female 10-15 (Mary Magdalena was 14), one female 15-20 (Catherine was 16), one female 40-50 (Susannah was 47), and one female 70-80 (Frederick's widowed mother, Eva Catherine, was 77)²¹⁶.

On 2 April 1831, Frederick Dumbauld applied for "46 acres of land, including an improvement, adjoining lands of John Robeson Abraham Gallentine, Esq... to Frederick Dumbauld and the heirs of Philip Dumbauld, situate in Saltlick Township."²¹⁷



Map of Ohio highlighting Perry County.

Prior to 1837 Frederick Dumbauld served as justice of the peace in Salt Lick Township.²¹⁸ In 1837 Frederick's widowed mother passed away and the family moved westward into Perry County, Ohio. Frederick Dumbold [sic] is recorded in the 1840 Census of Perry County,

Ohio, residing on a farm in Hopewell Township, next door to his son and family, Peter Dumbold [sic]. Residing here were two males 20-30 (David was 22), one male 60-70 (Frederick was 62), one female 15-20 (Nancy was 17), one female 50-60 (Susannah was 57), and one female 80-90 (likely Susanna's widowed mother, Catharina Weimer). Three were engaged in Agriculture²¹⁹.

Not staying long in Perry County, they had moved on to Licking County, Ohio by 1850. Frederic [sic] and Susanna Dumbauld are recorded in the 1850 Census of Licking County, Ohio, residing on a rented farm in Liberty Township. Residing with them was Frederick's oldest son, 49-year-old Abram.²²⁰



Map of Ohio highlighting Licking County.

Frederick died here 4 March 1858 at 80 years of age. Susannah then moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where she lived with her daughter and husband. 76-year-old Susanna Dumball [sic] is recorded in the 1860 Census of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, living with her daughter and son-in-law, Robert, and your ancestors Catherine [sic] Ramsey, on a farm in Wayne Township.²²¹

Susan died in either Licking County, Ohio, or Daviess County, Indiana in 1866. There is no record of death place or burial.

²¹⁶ 1830 Census of Fayette Co., PA, Saltlick Twp., p. 297.

²¹⁷ Pennsylvania, Land Warrants and Applications, 1733-1952.

²¹⁸ Ellis, Franklin, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, L. H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1882, p. 745.

²¹⁹ 1840 Census of Perry Co., OH, Hopewell Twp., p. 76.

²²⁰ 1850 Census of Licking Co., OH, Liberty Township, p. 327-A.

²²¹ 1860 Census of Tuscarawas Co., OH, Wayne Twp., p. 405.

Daniel N. Eberly (1761-1839)

Daniel N. Eberly was born 1 April 1761 in Heidelberg Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the 8th of ten children born to European immigrant Peter Ulrich Eberly (1717-1798) and Catherine Newcomer (1727-1799) (see page 99). He was a farmer and miller in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.



Map of Pennsylvania counties in 1770, locating Bucks County in the far east corner near New Jersey.

Eberly Family History 1700-1974 gives an excellent history of Daniel Eberly and his descendants on pages 393-424. It was the custom of this family to use the mother's maiden name as a middle name or initial.

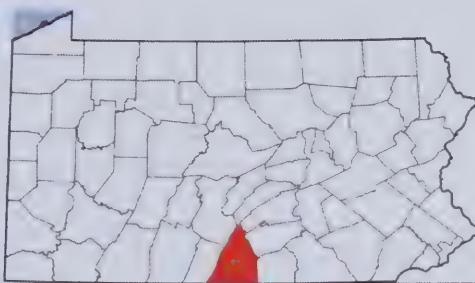
Daniel married Esther Buckwalter on Daniel's 26th birthday in 1787, the marriage was recorded on 16 July 1787, however. Esther, commonly known as Estella, was also born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, but her parents are unknown at this time.

Daniel and Estella were the parents of nine children: Jacob, John B., Magdalena, your ancestor Michael (1794-1868) (see page 47), Elizabeth B., Daniel Jr., David, and twins Joseph and Jonas Eberly. Son Jonas is the progenitor of the DeKalb County, Indiana, Eberlies.

Estella's parents are yet unknown. There were four possibilities in the Berks County Census in 1790: Dan'l Buckwalter, of Caernarvon Twp., Abm Buckwalter, of Colebrookdale Twp., Jno. Buchwalter, Senr, of Colebrookdale Twp., and Jno. Buchwalter, of Hereford Twp. One of these is most likely her father.

Dan'l Eberly is recorded in the 1790 Census of Berks County, Pennsylvania, living in Heidelberg Township, next door to his father, Peter Eberly. That census records he was living alone, which is obviously an error because he was married and had one son.²²²

After Daniel's father's death in 1798, Daniel inherited part of the Berks County estate. Dan'l Eberly [sic] is recorded in the 1800 Census of Berks County, Pennsylvania, residing in Heidelberg Township. Residing here were four males under 10 (Jacob was 11, John was 9, Michael was 6, and your ancestor Daniel was 1), one male over 45 (Daniel was 39), two females under 10 (Magdalena was 6 and Elizabeth was 4), one unknown female 16-26, and one female 26-45 (Estella was 33).²²³



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Franklin County.

Eberly Family History tells us: "He sold the Berks County property and bought a tract of land in Franklin County, two miles north east of Greencastle, Pa. and moved there in 1809."²²⁴

Daniel Eberly [sic] is next recorded in the 1810 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, residing in Antrim Township. Residing here were three males under 10 (David was 9, twins Joseph and Jonas were 4), two males 10-16 (Daniel, Jr. was 12 and Michael was 16), two males 16-

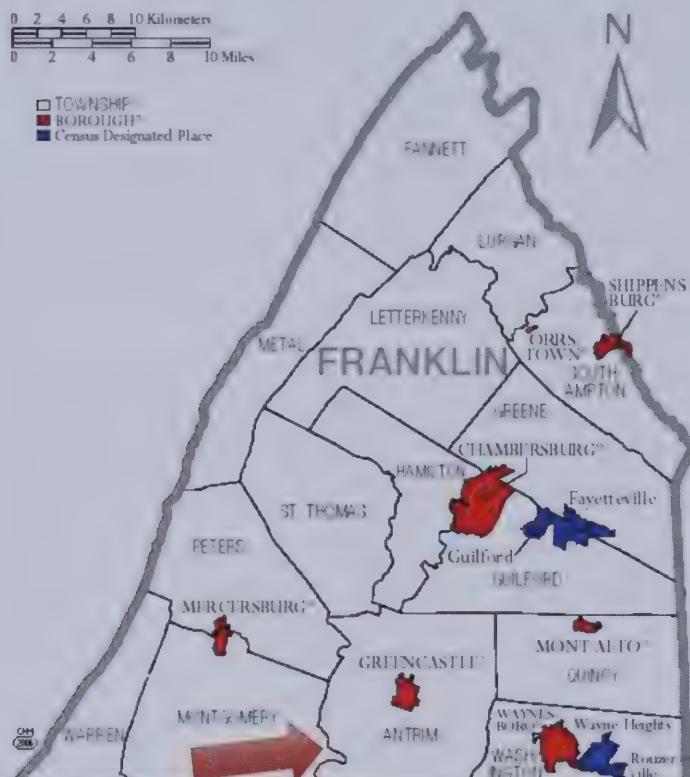
²²² 1790 Census of Berks County, PA, Heidelberg Twp., p. 149.

²²³ 1800 Census of Berks County, PA, Heidelberg Twp., old

p. 608.

²²⁴ Bennet, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Denver, PA: Saul Printing Co., 1974, p. 393.

26 (John was 19 and Jacob was 20), and one male over 45 (Daniel was 49), one female 10-16 (Elizabeth was 14), one female 16-26 (Magdalena was 17), and one female 26-45 (Estella was 43).²²⁵



Township map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, identifying Antrim Township at south central.

Daniel is not recorded in the 1820 census and his whereabouts are unknown. His son, Michael Eberly, and young family were living on the homestead in Antrim Township.

Estella died 17 June 1828 at 61 years of age. Her cemetery inscription uses the name 'Esther'.

Daniel, now widowed, and his family are found in the 1830 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, still living in Antrim Township. This census records one male aged 60-70 (Daniel was 69), four males aged 20-30 (Daniel was 30, David was 29, and twins Joseph and Jonas were 24), one male aged 10-15 (unknown) and two females aged 15-20. Estella had died two years before. These females may have either been wives of the married sons or hired help.²²⁶

²²⁵ 1810 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., old p. 866.



The Daniel Eberly homestead is about one mile east of Greencastle, Pennsylvania. This photo taken by J. Clyde Eberly, another descendant of Daniel Eberly. The house no longer exists.

On August 20, 1831 Christian Hover and wife transferred 15 1/2 perches of land in Antrim Township to Daniel Eberly, John Heiker, Daniel Sheller and John Statler "in trust for a burial ground." This became known as the Eberly Graveyard. This cemetery is located on a farm owned by Mr. Shinham in 1928. It is located 2 miles north of Greencastle on the Chambersburg Road, in Antrim Township.²²⁷

Daniel passed from this life on 16 July 1839 in North Greencastle, Pennsylvania, at the age of 76.

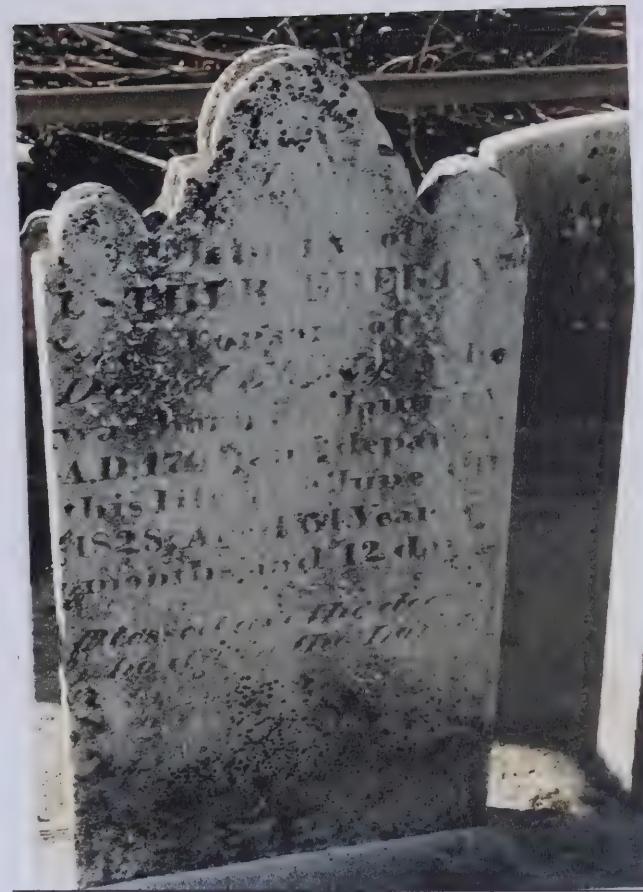


Daniel Eberly's gravestone in the Eberly Graveyard, north of Greencastle.

²²⁶ 1830 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 392.

²²⁷ Franklin County Cemetery Records, Vol. I.

His Real Estate was sold on 20 March 1840 for \$14,796. In an interesting example of mountain surveying, the Indenture for the sale described the property as: "Beginning at a marked white oak tree, thence by land of John Kisecker and Barnabus Walters north sixty degrees west ninety six perches and an half to a post, thence by land of Archibald Fleming, north thirty and a half degrees east fifty seven perches and eight tenths to a stone, thence by same north forty nine west sixteen perches to a post, thence by same north twenty four degrees east twenty eight perches to a white oak tree, thence north forty nine degrees east twenty perches to a black oak tree, thence north twenty two degrees west eighty three perches and six tenths to a stone, thence by land of Christian Royer south sixty degrees east two hundred and twenty one perches and six tenths to a marked black oak tree, thence by land of Samuel Snively south forty six and an half degrees west one hundred and five perches to an apple tree where formerly stood a white oak, thence by same south forty three degrees east one hundred and ninety one perches and one fourth to a stone, thence by land of John Snively south forty six degrees and an half west thirty six perches and five tenths to a stone, thence by land of Barnabus Walters north fifty three degrees west eighty seven perches and four tenths to a post, thence by same north sixty three degrees west one hundred and one perches and one half to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and four acres and one hundred and twenty eight perches and the usual allowance of six percent for roads and highways."



Esther Eberly's gravestone next to Daniel's.

Jacob Bollinger Deardorff (1764-1838)

Jacob Bollinger Deardorff was born 15 August 1764 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was the fourth of seven children born to Abraham Fahnestock Dierdorff (1728-1801) (see page 103) and Magdalena Bollinger (1730-). He was a farmer in Lancaster then Franklin Counties, Pennsylvania.

In 1790, after the American Revolution, Jacob served in the Lancaster County Militia under Capt. John Sponhower.²²⁸ Both Jacob and his brother, Abraham, served as privates in the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia serving under Jonathan Sponhower with Lieutenant Colonel George Weydman.²²⁹ They saw no military action but were defensive.

Jacob married Catherine Zug in 1787 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Catherine was born amid protests against The Stamp Act on 6 October 1765, the sixth of ten children born to Johannes Zug (1731-1821) (see page 107) and Swiss immigrant Anna Heffelfinger (1729-1816).

Jacob and Catherine had thirteen children together: Abraham 'Abram', Jacob, Anna Nancy, Henry, John, twins Christina and Catrina, Mary Magdalena 'Molly', your ancestor Susannah (1799-1878) (see page 47), Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac, and Hannah 'Anny' Deardorff.

Jacob Derdorf [sic] is first recorded in the 1790 Census of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, residing in Warwick Township. Residing here were one male over 16 (Jacob was 26), two males under 16 (Abraham was 2 and Jacob was 1), and two females (Catherine was 25).²³⁰



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

Jacob Dirdorf [sic] is next recorded in the 1800 Census of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, still residing in Warwick Township. Residing here were one male over 45 (possibly Jacob's father, Abraham), one male 26-45 (Jacob was 36), two males 10-16 (Abraham was 12 and Jacob was 11), two males under 10 (Henry was 8 and John was 6), one female 26-45 (possibly Jacob's mother, Magdalena), one female 16-26 (Catherine was actually 35), two females 10-16, and two females under 10 (Anna Nancy was 9, twins Christina and Catarina were 4, Magdalena was 2, and your ancestor Susannah was 1).²³¹



Lancaster County Township map identifying Warwick Township to the north central.

After Jacob's father's 1801 death, in about 1802, this family moved to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where they took up residence in Antrim Township.

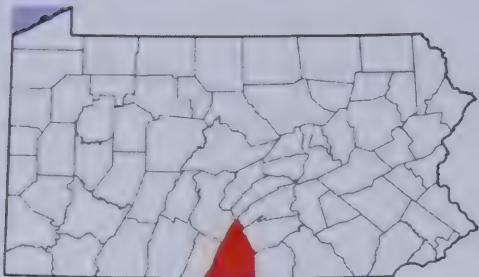
²²⁸ Pennsylvania. Archives. 5th Ser. Vol 7, p. 609.

²²⁹ Pennsylvania Archives, Vol III, p. 477.

²³⁰ 1790 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Warwick Twp.,

p. 154.

²³¹ 1800 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Warwick Twp., p. 147.



Pennsylvania map highlighting Franklin County.

Jacob Dierdorf [sic] is recorded in the 1810 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, living in Antrim Township. There was a large family living here, including one male over 45 (Jacob was 46), one female 45 and up (Catherine was 45), one male 16-26 (Henry was 18), two males 10-16 (John was 16), one male under ten (Isaac was 5), three females 16-26 (Anna Nancy was 19), two females 10-16 (your ancestor Susannah was 11, Magdalena was 12, and twins Catrina and Christina were both 14), and three females under ten (Hannah was 3, Elizabeth was 7, and Mary was 9).²³²

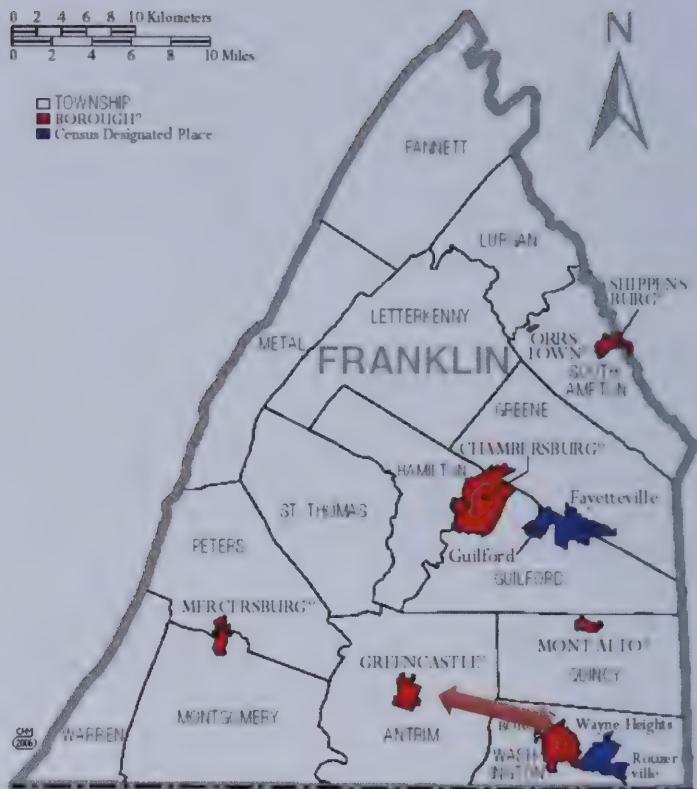
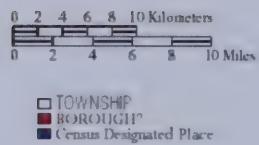
Jacob Diereduff [sic] is again recorded in the 1820 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, residing next to his likely brother and wife, Abraham Dierdorff [sic] in neighboring Washington Township. Residing here were one male under 10, one male 10-16, and one male 26-45, three females under 10, and one female 26-45. Jacob was working as a farmer.²³³



The Jacob Deardorff house.

²³² 1810 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 134.

²³³ 1820 Census of Franklin County, PA, Washington Twp., p. 96.



Franklin County Township map identifying Antrim and Washington Townships in the lower portion of the county.

Jacob Deardorff is recorded in the 1830 Census of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, again residing in Antrim Township. Living with them are 23-year-old Hannah and 25-year-old Isaac, and a 10–15-year-old male and 15–20-year-old female, probably grandchildren assisting the aging couple, now 66 and 65 respectively.²³⁴

Although there are no death or burial records, it is said that Catherine died in 1837 and Jacob the following year, in 1838.

A reliable source, A. W. Acker, says her place of death was “Waynesboro, Franklin, Pa”, and gives the date as 12 Feb 1837. *Russell Research Riting* says she was buried on the William Stover farm near Shady Grove, Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in an unmarked family cemetery, now known as the Fort Stover Cemetery.²³⁵

²³⁴ 1830 Census of Franklin County, PA, Antrim Twp., p. 399.

²³⁵ Russel, Daniel, *Russell Research Riting* (Ancestry.com Family Page).



The Stover Family Burial Ground.

BETTER LAND

Seventh Generation
(4x Great Grandparents)

Johannes Daniel Diehl (1713-1761)

Johannes Daniel Diehl was born between 1713 in Homberg, in present-day Kusel County, the Palatinate (now southwest Germany). He was the oldest of nine known children born to German immigrants Johann Adam Diehl (1690-1765) (see page 113) and Maria Catherina Kreisher (1796-1767). He was an immigrant farmer and miller and active in local government in Lancaster and York Counties, Pennsylvania.

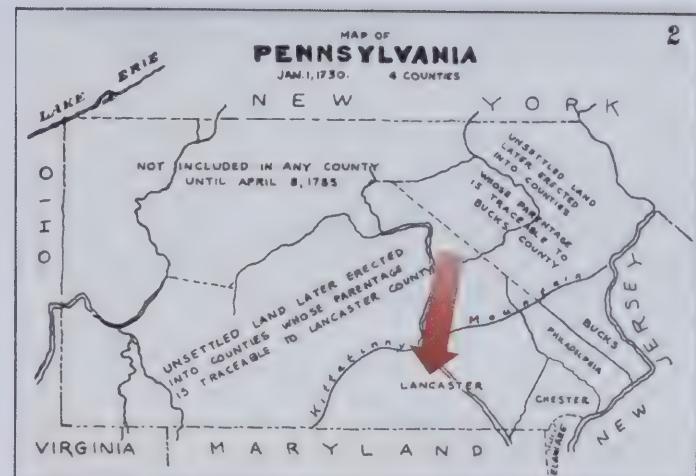


Map of modern Germany identifying the Palatinate region in the southwest area. Homburg is located just north of the French border.

Johannes, better known as Daniel Diehl, immigrated to America with his parents and all his siblings in 1739 aboard the ship *Samuel*. He was 26 years of age and still single. He signed the Oath of Allegiance to the King of England on 27 August 1739.²³⁶

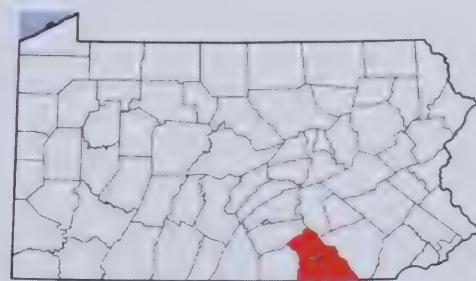
They were part of a mass exodus of Palatinates to America that began in 1709. By 1740 there were 20,000 Palatinate immigrants living in Pennsylvania, greatly influencing the culture of this British colony, and ultimately, American culture itself.

²³⁶ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Vol. 1, p. 25-26.



Pennsylvania map in 1730 showing the large extent of Lancaster County at the time the Diehls came to America.

The following year, Daniel married Anna Maria Elisabetha Simon the day after Christmas in 1740.²³⁷ Daniel's family and Mary's family travelled to America together on the same ship from the same German community. The lengthy journey brought them close together. Better known as Mary or Eliza, Mary was born between 1715-1720 in the Palatinate, the third of six children born to Johann Nickel Simon (1677-1739) (see page 117) and Maria Margaretha Rudolph (1683-). Her father had died the year before their marriage.



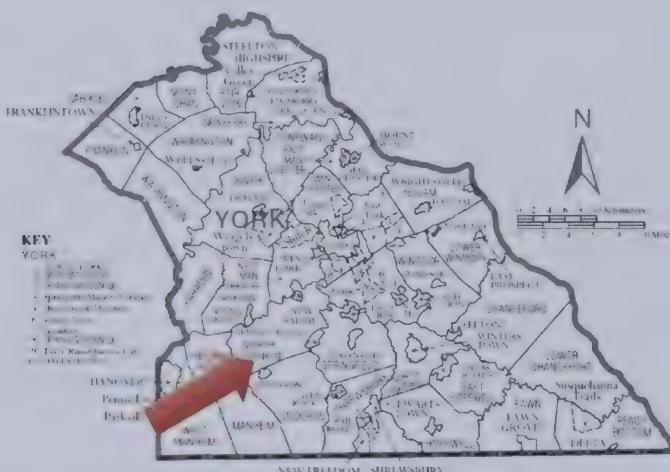
Map of Pennsylvania highlighting York County.

Daniel and Mary were the parents of four children together: John Charles, Anna Maria, John Adam, and your ancestor John Georg Diehl (1750-1804) (see page 53). In German Lutheran tradition, children would be baptized, or christened, as infants, when they were given a Christian name, but usually went by their given name,

²³⁷ York County Historical Society, Vol. 4, p. 5.

thus all three sons were given the Christian name, John. Son Georg served in the American Revolution.

Diehl... Families of America, authored by Harry A. Diehl, the world's foremost authority on our Diehl family, says, "All evidence suggests that he lived with the family of John Adam [his father] for a few years for in 1751 he took out a warrant for 50 acres jointly with Michael Geiselman. This land lay in Shrewsbury and Codorus twp and straddled the Codorus Creek. The quantity returned was 412 acres 80 perches but only 110 acres was patented. The original patent of this land was still owned by the Geiselman family, Seven Valleys, in 1980. Also a deed release of Daniel dated 15 Dec 1761 is held by this family done just prior to Daniel's death. The heirs again confirmed this release on 1 Sept 1785 for 102 acres and allowances."



York County, Pennsylvania Township map locating Codorus Township and the village of Seven Valleys in the southwest central portion.

Harry Diehl continues, "Daniel took out other land grants in Codorus twp adjoining the Codorus in the area of what is now Seven Valleys, Pa. so that he ended up at the time of his death owning over 500 acres and four mills. The first mill was built shortly after 1751 when he first got joint land in the area. It is possible he settled on favorable land before applying for further warrants and surveys for in 1758 the mill was a going venture and is mentioned in a road petition of that date." In 1758 a road was run from Daniel Diehl' mill to Nelson's. Two years later, in July

1760, he petitioned the King for a great road from York to Baltimore, likely to expand the market for his mills.²³⁸

"Sometime after 1768 and before 1783 Charles Diehl built a brick addition to the original stone home of Daniel Diehl", recounts *Diehl... Families of America*. "It was the only brick house listed in tax list 1798 for Codorus twp. The house still stands and is owned by Mr. James Nyeste who in 1987 has restored the house to the original lines and removed the paint revealing the initials of the builder Charles Diehl."



The brick addition built by Charles Diehl, son of Daniel, to the stone house built by Daniel Diehl in Seven Valleys, York County.



The replica of the 1754 York County courthouse where the Articles of Confederation were drafted. The sandstone foundation is visible.

²³⁸ Gibson, John, *History of York County, PA*, F.A. Batty Pub. Co., 1884, pp. 698/699.



This is the landscape around Diehl's Mill complex ca 1900. Note the bridge over Codorus Creek with sign stating Diehl's Mill. The original Mill is just right of center (white log upper floor, stone lower level. The larger building at left was the second mill. (Photo courtesy of Diehl... Families of America)

It is a family tradition “that it was a Diehl who hauled the first load of stone for the first US Capitol building.” This is probable because when the British army occupied Philadelphia during the American Revolution, the Continental Congress fled to York, Pennsylvania, where they met in the York County Courthouse. It was in this building that the Articles of Confederation which created the United States were drafted. America was birthed in this building. It had been constructed earlier in 1754. Although it no longer stands, a replica of this colonial courthouse has been reconstructed two blocks away in downtown York. It is a brick structure, but stands on a sandstone foundation arising two feet above the ground.

The next year, in 1755 Daniel served as overseer of the poor, and then, in 1756, served as Constable in Codorus Township.

Diehl... Families of America reports, “Daniel was naturalized in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia... nine months before his death.”

Daniel died in December 1761 at a young age and left minor children. Cause of death is unknown, but there was an Influenza epidemic that swept through North America in 1761.

Diehl... Families of America, states, “He died in late December 1761 at the age of 51 years intestate (without a will). His widow and son-in-law Frederick Fissel were Administrators and having left several minor children...

“Orphan Court actions were taken to protect the estate and provide for the children. Son-in-law Frederick Fissel seems to have continued to manage the mill as he takes action for back wages due as miller and millwright against the estate.”²³⁹

Diehl... Families of America continues, “The first account showed 562£ 12s 6d with 500 acres of land and four mills, a grist mill, saw mill and hemp mill. These mills were owned by son Charles in 1783. The second account showed 429£ 12s 8d... on 20 Aug 1764 and adm. [administration?] for son Adam was done with his estate being 11£

²³⁹ Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Vol. 1, p. 25-26.

2 s 7d. At the final settlement the widow and son Charles were each given 141£ 17s 6d and Anna Maria Fissel and George given 70£ 18s 1d.

"The importance of the Diehl family in the Seven Valleys area cannot be over stated. The mill built by Daniel Diehl stood until 1915 and had an Electric generator before its final end. It stood where Skelly's garage was located in the 1950's when I began this study as testified by two witnesses in spite of recent claims to the contrary in recent books on Seven Valley's history."

Daniel's burial site is not known. Ralph Diehl visited the Seven Valleys area in June 2002 and searched Zeigler's Church graveyard, Friedensaal Church graveyard, and St. Paul's Church graveyard, and could not find his marker, although there are many illegible stones and many unmarked burial sites.



This is Daniel Diehl's signature from his Oath of Allegiance, written in German cursive.

Johann Georg Liebenstein (1715-1771)

Johann Georg, better known as Georg, Liebenstein, was born 10 January 1715 in Düren, in the Palatinate, in what is today southwest Germany.²⁴⁰ He was the second of two known children born to Johann Heinrich Leibensteine (1682-1737) and Eva Margaret Bohl (1682-). He was the immigrant ancestor in this family, suffered near starvation on the voyage to America, and worked as a linen weaver in York County, Pennsylvania.

The German surname Liebenstein (pronounced Lee'-bin-shtyn) translates into 'Living Stone' and some descendants anglicized the name to Livingston and others Livingston. It was also recorded as Loewenstein in his marriage record.

Düren is a town in North Rhine-Westphalia between Aachen and Cologne on the River Rur. This region was devastated by the Thirty Years War, and then by two bouts of the plague, and intermittent raids by Catholic France. There was ample persecution against Protestants at this time, which imposed economic restrictions from advancing. Two hundred years later, during World War 2, Düren was an industrial center for Nazi Germany, and was totally devastated again by Allied bombers. Nearly all construction in the town is from the 1950s.



Modern map of western Europe identifying Düren near the border of Germany and Belgium in this advertising map.

At the time of Georg's immigration to America, Düren was a major drapery and textile producer. Georg likely learned his trade as a weaver in one of the eleven textile factories in that town.

The year after his father's death, Georg left his homeland for a new life in America. Some of these immigrants had an eventless trip across the Atlantic. Some, like Georg, were not so fortunate.

Descendants of Gorius Liebenstein, a respected family history, states: "Johan Georg was one of the survivors of the ill-fated ship Love Unity [actually, *Love and Unity*] which landed at Martha's Vineyard, and who were then transported on the ship Norris, to Philadelphia. One hundred of its 150 passengers, died on board ship, after spending twenty-five weeks on board ship. The Norris landed in Philadelphia, with thirteen survivors and their families, on 15 May 1732." He signed the Oath of Allegiance on this date.²⁴¹

A fellow passenger, Johann Georg Jungmann, wrote of their experience in his autobiography: "Supplied with provisions for the twelve weeks, we sailed to Falmouth, England, where we had a calm, followed by a severe storm, which raged exceedingly. After having traveled eight weeks, water and bread were curtailed, and during the last six weeks we received no bread and nothing else from the captain than daily a pint of water for myself, my father and my sister. From this one can infer how we lived. Every sensitive heart will shudder when I say that rats and mice and the above mentioned water were our only food. A rat was sold for 1 1/2s and a mouse for 6d. The captain thought that all the passengers had valuables with them. Hence he did not want to land us, but left us to starve to death, in which he had a large measure of success, for of the 156 souls only 48 reached the American shore, and hardly a single person would have survived, if the remaining passengers had not revolted and seized the captain. Whereupon, after three days, in the week before Christmas, we landed not far from Rhode Island after having spent 25 weeks on this journey...I was in such a miserable condition that I could not stand erect, but almost crawled on hands and feet."²⁴²

There is no record of the deceased, so we don't know if any family members traveled to the new world with Georg.

²⁴⁰ Sinheim, A., compiler, *Evangelische Kirche Duehren*, p. 213.

²⁴¹ Minutes of Provincial Council, *Colonial Records*, Vol. III, p. 428.

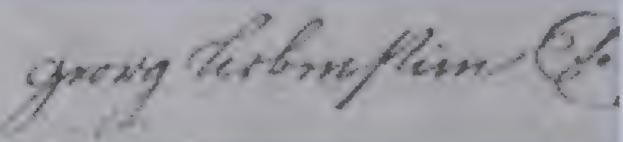
²⁴² Diffenderffer, *The German Migration into Pennsylvania*, p. 64-68.

A letter written by several other passengers to Rev. George Michael Weiss, a German Reformed minister in Philadelphia, was published in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* on February 15, 1732, under the headline 'The Palatines' Appeal'. These poor passengers were appealing to the church for assistance with settling the bill for their transport with the captain of the ship. Georg Liebenstein was not a signer. Excerpts include: "When it was a little stormy Weather, the whole Voyage from Rotterdam, they did not give us in two and three Days no Victuals, and these last eight Weeks no Water too; so that in one Night seven Persons miserably are starved to Death and thrown into the Sea; one must throw the poor People naked into the Sea, and let them swim [float], and one could not have a little Sand to sink the Body to the Ground [bottom]; one dare not ask any thing from the Sailors, for they sent us back with Scolding and Railing, and we were kicked, beat and used as if we were Slaves and maleficent Persons."²⁴³

Captain Lobb was charged in the deaths of two young persons, but was acquitted, so we are not sure of the circumstances behind the sad voyage.

Georg married Catarina Rausher in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on 12 February 1738 in Christ Evangelical Church in York, Pennsylvania.²⁴⁴ Catharina, or Catrina, was born in 1715/16 in Haguenau, Alsace, in what is today France. Her parents were Jacob and Anna Margaret Rausher and nothing more is known of them. They may have immigrated to America and brought Catharina with them.

Haguenau is today located in the Alsatian region of France. This town was historically in the buffer zone between Protestant Germany and Catholic France. During the Thirty Years War one third of the population was erased from the planet through battle, execution, starvation, and disease. Even after the War, Alsatian Protestants were little better off than Jews under the Nazi Regime or African-Americans after the Civil War.



This is Georg Liebenstein's signature from his Will.

²⁴³ *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 12, 1732.



Map of the province of Alsace (now in France) locating Haguenau in the north.

During World War 2, Haguenau was the headquarters of a major German Grenadier unit and the forest to the north contained many ammunition dumps. It was the scene of an intense battle of that war, with much devastation to historic property.

Georg and Catharina were the parents of ten children together: Johann Adam, Maria Elisabeth, Johann Georg, Jr., Anna Maria, Jacob, Anna (or Maria), Catherina, your ancestor Anna Eva (1753-1835) (see page 53), Christian, and Michael Liebenstein.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting York County.

²⁴⁴ Stoever, Rev. John Casper, *The Records of Rev. John Casper Stoever From 1730-1779*, Genealogical Pub. Co., 1982.

Georg settled in the southern portion of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1749 this county was divided out to create York County. George lived out his life here. There is no record of his purchasing land, but his Will transfers land he owned in Frederick County, Virginia (now Berkeley County, West Virginia) to his son and daughter. He apparently lived on rented property in Manchester Township where he worked at his trade as a weaver. As was the custom of the day, he likely manufactured and sold textiles from a storefront, living in an attached house or apartment. He was recorded as a taxable in 1762.²⁴⁵

Georg signed a Will on May 17, 1771. In part, it reads, "I Georg Liebenstein, of Manchester Township, in the County of York and province of Pennsylvania, Yoeman [farmer], being sick and weak in body, but of sound understanding and in knowing that it is appointed men once to die, do this seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and seventy-one, make and publish this my last will and testament..."

"I give and devise unto John Adam, my eldest son, and Anna Maria, my daughter, all that improvement and tract of land in Frederick in the province of Virginia, to hold the same in common, their heirs and assigns, forever, and at the rate that I purchased the same, which was 300 pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania..."



Township map of York County, Pennsylvania, identifying Manchester Township in central portion, just north of York.

"I give unto my aforesaid son, John Adam, a weavers loom and all the geers thereunto belonging, to have the same free, over and above his proportionate share, and in consideration of his birthright..."

Others named in Georg Liebenstein's will, in addition to Adam and Anna Maria, were Maria Elizabeth [sic], George, Christina, named as wife of Charles Dihl [sic] Jacob, Catherina, Eva Elizabeth, Michael and John, confirming his connection to the next generation.²⁴⁶ We are uncertain of the identity of this last John.



Regional map showing the proximity of York County, Pennsylvania (upper right) and Frederick County, Virginia (highlighted). Daughter Anna Maria married John Benner and lived in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia).

This Will was probated 6 Jan 1772 in York County Court, signifying he died between those dates. There is no record of Catharina's death, and their gravesites are not marked.

²⁴⁵ Dull, Keith A., *Early German Settlers of York County, PA*, p. 234.

²⁴⁶ York County, Pennsylvania Will Book E, p. 61.

Martin Row (1754-1820)

Martin Row was born sometime prior to 1754 in the Duchy of Württemberg in the southwest of what is today Germany. He was the second or third son born to Georg Frederich Rau (1723-1780) (see page 121) and Mary Magdalyn *Unknown* (1725-1805). Martin was an immigrant ancestor and came to this country as a small child prior to 1754, when his younger brother was born. He was a mason by trade and spent his life in Selinsgrove in Northumberland County (now Snyder County), Pennsylvania.



Map of modern Germany highlighting the approximate borders of the Duchy of Württemberg.

The Duchy of Württemberg was at this time a part of the Kingdom of Swabia. The Duke of Württemberg was building up for participation in the Seven Years War (1756-1763) which aligned with the Catholic religious persecution against Protestant regions. Hope for a better life was likely the reason for immigration.

Martin was just a child when arriving in America with his parents in 1754.

New immigrants from the Palatinate region were quickly granted land on the western frontier as a buffer from the Indians. This young family migrated to the Selin's Grove area of Northumberland County on the Susquehanna River in central Pennsylvania. In 1755, during the French and Indian War, Indians attacked early pioneers near the borough of Selinsgrove in what became known as the Penn's Creek Massacre. At this time in history, it was understood that Indians controlled the land west of the Appalachian Mountains, and whites stayed east of the Appalachians. Selinsgrove was on the western bank of the Susquehanna, the dividing watershed, and situated in an aggravating (and not very defendable) position. It is not

known if the Row family was in the area of Penn Township yet by that early date, but that publicized massacre surely set the tone for incoming pioneers like the Rows.

Due to several generations of Rows in Penn Township (repeating the same names), and a multitude of sloppy researchers, it is very difficult to reconstruct this family. Although there is no record of his family, the census record indicates that he was married and had a rather large family. We do not know his wife's name or any of the other children, but only your ancestor, John Georg Row (1774-1840).



Map of Pennsylvania, highlighting present-day Snyder County in the heart of the Appalachian Mountains.

The earliest record of Martin Row is that he was listed as a resident of Penn Township in 1776, the year the Declaration of Independence was signed. The *Union County History* lists Martin Row as an inhabitant of Penn's Township in 1778.²⁴⁷



Snyder County Township map identifying Penn Township and Selinsgrove on the eastern border. The Susquehanna River forms the eastern border of the county.

²⁴⁷ Lynn, John Blair, *Union County History*, Annals of the Buffalo Valley, p. 92.

Martin Row, Jr., is listed as a resident of Penn's Township again in 1780. Since he was not a "Junior" in name, it can be assumed that he was living on his father's land caring for his recently widowed mother.²⁴⁸

Martin Row, along with his brothers John and George Row, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War in the Northumberland County Militia.²⁴⁹ The militia was formulated to defend against Indian attacks prompted by British encouragement and support to discourage the Revolutionary movement. Dozens of Buffalo Valley pioneers died at the hands of Indian incursions, including their father, Georg Rau, who was killed at Fought's Mill in 1780.²⁵⁰

Those Revolutionary War years were difficult for residents in the Susquehanna Valley. The British again paid Native American tribes to war with these settlers, mostly living in crude log cabins on their virgin land trying to eke out a living from the soil. Indian incursions created panic in the independent farmers. Crops were destroyed, barns and cabins burned, and scalps and prisoners (mostly women and children) were taken. Pioneers were forced into hiding.



Early engraving of Indians attacking an outlying plantation.

All able-bodied men were forced to serve in local militia units for mutual protection. Active duty status was rotated among those Northumberland county militia units. When sound of distant gunfire was heard, or billows of smoke seen, families usually fled to a blockhouse or secure building for protection until the immediate danger passed.

Although names of officers in these many militia units have survived, most private soldiers, including Martin, have not survived. They were all poorly trained and wore their own clothing and carried their own muskets.

Starvation was threatening the settler families huddled in such safe houses. An emergency tax was assessed to all residents to purchase necessary food supplies and pay the defending militia. On August 3, two Penn Township residents, Walter Clark and William Antes submitted the following revealing letter: "With pain and with the utmost truth we are obliged to declare that we cannot comply with the law passed for supplies. The whole personal property of the county, even if removed to place where each could be paid for it, would not pay the tax. The improvements are grown up, burned, or destroyed, and the most of the personal property moved into lower counties." Times were surely tough for Martin and his family.²⁵¹

Martin Row was recorded in the first Federal Census in 1790 in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, residing next door to his likely brother, George Row. Residing in the home were one male under 16, three males over 16 (John George was 16), and four females.²⁵²

There is no record of Martin owning land, so he apparently rented, or lived with his widowed mother, while making a living as a mason.

²⁴⁸ Lynn, John Blair, *Union County History, Annals of the Buffalo Valley*, p. 183.

²⁴⁹ Snyder County, PA, War Veteran Listing.

²⁵⁰ Lynn, John Blair, *Union County History, Annals of the Buffalo Valley*, p. 193.

²⁵¹ Lynn, John Blair, *Union County History, Annals of the Buffalo Valley*, p. 207.

²⁵² 1790 Census of Northumberland County, PA, p. 70.

Martin Row is next recorded in the 1800 Census of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, residing next door to his likely brother, George Row, and not far from his other likely brothers, Frederick Row and John Row. Residing here were seven males under 10, one male 16-26 (your ancestor, George, was 26), one male over 45, two females 10-16, one female 16-26, and two females over 45 (mother, Mary Magdalene was about 75).²⁵³ Martin Row is also recorded in the 1800 Pennsylvania Septennial Census residing in Penn Township.

Martin Row, working as a Mason, was recorded in the 1810 Census of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, residing near likely brothers, George, John, and Frederick Row, and a likely nephew, John Row in Penns [sic] Township. Residing here were one male 16-26, one male over 45, and one female over 45.²⁵⁴

Although there is no record of death or burial for Martin, it is said that he died in about 1820 and is buried in Penn Township, Northumberland (now Snyder) County, Pennsylvania, probably in an unmarked grave.



Susquehanna River scene from the streets of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.

²⁵³ 1800 Census of Northumberland County, PA, Penns Twp., p. 741.

²⁵⁴ 1810 Census of Northumberland County, PA, Penns Twp., p. 307.

Nicholas Schneider (1765-1816/17)

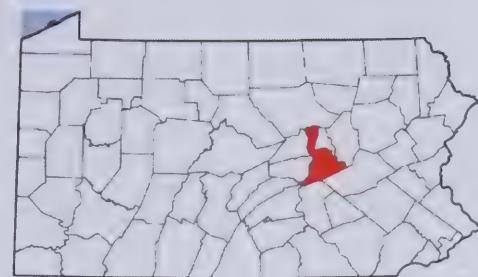
Nicholas Schneider was born in Germany sometime prior to 1765, probably between 1740 and 1745. There are records of several Nicholas Snyders immigrating into America, so we cannot be sure when he arrived, but he is the immigrant ancestor in this line. Nicholas anglicized his name to 'Snider' or 'Snyder', followed by all his descendants. He seems to have been a successful farmer or businessman in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, then in Stark County, Ohio.

Our ancestor was probably the Nicholaus [sic] Schneider that married Barbara Haberlin on 9 June 1772 in a Lutheran Church in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.²⁵⁵ But this has not been confirmed.

Nicholas and Barbara had eight children together: your ancestor Magdalena (1775-1816) (see page 63), Elisabeth, Susanna, Georg, Jacob, Michael, Peter, and Christina Snider.

Early German settlers were often resettled on the western frontier (where land was cheap), when it was still a wild land. The first mention of Nicholas was in 1776. Nicholas Snyder was found on the communion list of the Himmel Church, a joint venture of Lutheran & German Reformed, on 30 June 1776. *The History of Northumberland County* records: "This church was for many years the principal one in all the Mahonoy region, and was attended from a radius of twelve miles. Barefooted, coatless, and in farm wagons, the people would flock to their place of worship; no pride disturbed their minds, no fatigue furnished an excuse for absence, no one esteemed himself above his fellow-Christian. The German language has been mainly used throughout the history of the church, although English is being gradually introduced [1891]."²⁵⁶

Nicholas Schneider was chosen to serve as a Constable of Mahaney [sic] Township in the early days of the Revolution. Nicholas Snyder [sic] was recorded in the 1790 Census of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, residing in Mahaney Township. Residing here were one male over 16, five males under 16, and seven females.²⁵⁷



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting present Northumberland County.

Nicholas Snyder is again recorded in the 1800 Census of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, still residing in Mahaney Township. Living here were three males under 10, three males 10-16, one male 16-26, one male over 45, one female under 10 (Christina was 7), and one female over 45.²⁵⁸



Township map of Northumberland County. Mahaney Township was (at that time) in the lower central part.

²⁵⁵ Pennsylvania, Compiled Marriage Records, 1700-1821, p. 642.

²⁵⁶ Bell, Herbert C., *The History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania*, Brown, Runk & Co., 1891, p. 196 & 788.

²⁵⁷ 1790 Census of Northumberland County, PA, p. 88.

²⁵⁸ 1800 Census of Northumberland County, PA, Mahaney Twp., p. 712.

The family cannot be found in the 1810 Census, implying they had moved into Ohio prior to 1810 (no Ohio census survived). Nicholas and Barbara moved from their Pennsylvania farm to the new Stark County, Ohio.



Map of Ohio highlighting Summit County. Franklin Township was originally in Stark County, but later transferred to Summit County.

Genealogist Robert Keener writes, "Nicholas Snyder's first purchase of property in Franklin Township was in May, 1812 when he bought the southwest quarter of section 32 for \$1,000 [from Jacob McEntaffer]. He had apparently already moved to the area since the deed identifies Stark County as his place of residence... Nicholas bought an additional 50 acres later that year for \$325."²⁵⁹

This Jacob McEntaffer must have been a land speculator, for he purchased the land from the government October 1, 1811 and sold it to Nicholas Snyder May 27, 1812. Since these were the days when many immigrants lost their land due to corrupt land speculators, it is possible that Nicholas Snyder was a squatter on this land and now had to buy it from the legitimate owner.

The land purchased of Isaac and Mary Clay for \$325 on 21 December 1812 was described in the deed records as "Fifty acres to be taken off the West Side of the North West quarter of Section No. Five in Township No. Nineteen in Range No. Seven of the lands sold at Stubenville. The said Tract of Land hereby sold is to extend the whole length of said NW quarter of Section No. five on the said West side thereof and is to be of such equal length on the North & South ends of the Tract...fifty acres."

Nicholas Snider (sic) also was approved a Land Grant from the government on July 7, 1815, in which he purchased "the North East quarter of Section twenty-five, of Township twelve, in Range eight".²⁶⁰

Genealogist Robert Keener writes, "Another thing the will and estate papers reveal is that Nicholas must have been one of the wealthiest men in the area. In 1816, this part of Ohio was extremely poor since, before the building of the Ohio-Erie Canal, the first section of which opened from Akron to Cleveland in 1825, farmers had no way to get their produce to market. Cash, too, was in very short supply but Nicholas' estate packet reveals that he was owed several thousand dollars."²⁶¹ The exact amount that Nicholas was owed from various persons was \$3,503.42, which was a lot of money in those days. That amounts to \$51,308 in current money.



Summit County map identifying Franklin Township in the lower southwest corner.

²⁵⁹ Stark County Deed Book B, p. 109 & 157/158.

²⁶⁰ US Government Land Grant, Nicholas Snider, 7 July 1815.

²⁶¹ Keener, Robert, Genealogist, Report Letter, 5 September 2003.

Nicholas signed a Will on 24 January 1816. This Will was signed in German, signifying he spoke German, as well as English. This Will identifies each of his children, and a Codicil to this Will identifies his wife as 'Barbara'.

The Will states, "First I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Susanna the sum of Three hundred and twenty Dollars. I further give unto my Daughter Elizabeth the sum of Three Hundred and seventy dollars. I do further give and bequeath unto the heirs of my Daughter Magdalena viz John Row, Sally Row, Elizabeth Row, Catharine Row, Jacob Row, Lydia Row jointly and equally as tenants in common the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars which is to be paid unto George Row being the Father of the said minors which several sums are to be paid in rotation as they are above stated and that as soon as by [sic] outstanding money is paid unto my Executor and after that is paid then my Executor shall make an equal dividend of the residue of my Estate among all my children as follows, but before that dividend is made I give and bequeath unto my son George Snider a Plow and Double tree and a Log Chain and to my son Jacob Snider I give and bequeath two horses and a colt, two cows and a young streer [sic], a plow and a barrow and then the above dividend is to take place and all my Estate is to be divided equally among Michael Snider, Elisabeth [sic] Snider now Row, the heirs of Magdalena Snider, Dec'd, the mother of the aforesaid minors, Susanna who is intermarried with David Wiley, Jacob Snyder, Peter Snyder, George Snyder and Christina Snider."²⁶²

As a codicil to the Will, Nicholas added, "I do give and bequeath to my loving wife Barbara the sum of two hundred dollars to be paid her out of my Estate by my Executor. I also give and bequeath unto my loving wife all such household and kitchen furniture as she shall think proper to take for her use. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty-fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and Sixteen."²⁶³

One of the witnesses of the signing of this Will was a Georg Row. The signature matches that of Elizabeth's

husband on the final settlement of Nicholas Snyder's Will dated 6 Dec 1827, proving the family connection.

An Inventory and Appraisal of Nicholas' personal property is existent which values his personal effects at \$303.20 $\frac{1}{4}$. Items in this inventory are typical farming implements of the day, a small number of farm animals, many construction tools, 3 bearskin covers, a box of shoemaker tools, etc.

One of the receipts paid for Nicholas' debts after his death was 1 Gallon of Whiskey purchased from George Richard for \$1.25.

The date of death has not been established, however, he signed a Will on 24 January 1816 and an appraisal of personal property was submitted to the court on 31 December 1817, signifying he died between those dates.

Henry Waltman built the coffin he was buried in for \$7.

At her husband's death in 1816 or 1817, his Will allowed Barbara to choose whatever she desired of the "Kitchen Furniture". A report was supplied to the court on 31 Dec 1817, itemizing those possessions she took. The total appraised value of those items was \$172.21 $\frac{1}{4}$. Although most items were typical for the day, they did include a Coffee mill, a Dutchoven, 2 Trammels, a Dough trough, a Copper Kettle, a Churn, a Side Saddle, 7 Crocks, a Salt Stand, a Tin Bucket, 8 yards Linen Checks, a Clock, a Bible (valued at \$4) and 3 Hymn Books, and a spinning wheel.²⁶⁴

The last record of her being alive is her signing a receipt for \$200 for the inheritance left by her husband after his death. The date was 19 Apr 1819. Barbara signed this receipt with her mark, signifying she was illiterate. The mark appears to be that of a frail old woman.²⁶⁵ As she cannot be found living with any of her adult children in the 1820 census, it is presumed she died in 1819/20.

²⁶² Will: Nicholas Snyder, 24 January 1816, (Stark County Wills, Vol. A, p. 35, Case #68 OS).

²⁶³ Inventory of Estate of Nicholas Snyder, Stark County, OH, 31 December 1817.

²⁶⁴ Inventory of Estate of Nicholas Snyder, Stark County, OH, 31 December 1817.

²⁶⁵ Nicholas Snyder Estate Papers, Barbara Snyder Receipt, 19 April 1819.

Abraham Dumbauld (1748-1825)

Abraham Dumbauld was born about 1748 in Hagerstown, Maryland. He was a farmer, a veteran of the American Revolution, and served in public office in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Abraham was the second of nine known children born to Swiss immigrant Ernst Fredrick Dumbauld (see page 125) and a supposed daughter (but more likely sister) of the founder of Hagerstown, Elizabeth Hager.²⁶⁶

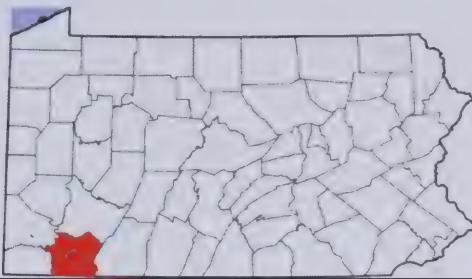


Hagerstown, Maryland is located at the base of the panhandle of Maryland, at the eastern edge of the Appalachian Mountains.

About 1766, at age 18, he moved with his parents to the Ligonier Valley in Cumberland County, in what is today Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. There were few troubles with the Indians at this time and there was excitement about settling such a wilderness. A wagon train of Hagerstown pioneers travelled together, likely including the Boyer family. These pioneers made "tomahawk improvements" claiming large portions of land at will.

Ten years after their arrival, in about 1776, Abraham married Eva Catherine Boyer. Catherine was also born in Hagerstown, Maryland about 1753. Her parents are not known at this time and we cannot track her line back further. Abraham and his brother, Peter Dumbauld, married sisters, Catherine and Anna Maria (Mary) Boyer.

Abraham and Catherine were the parents of ten children together: Frederick, Mary, your ancestor Philip (1783-1823) (see page 67), David W., Peter C., Christiana, Anna Barbara, Dolly, Abraham, Jr., and Elizabeth 'Betsy' Dumbauld.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Westmoreland County.

Descendants of Ernst Fredrick Dumbauld records: "About 1777, Abraham left his father's home on Four Mile Run in Donegal Township, Westmoreland County Pennsylvania. He settled on the Dumbauld claims on Champion and Indian Creeks in what is now Saltlick Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania near where Judge Dumbauld lived."

The *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, includes a detailed history of the Dumbauld family, provided by descendants of Abraham in 1882, stating: "Even at that time they did not live secure from the Indians, and on several occasions Abraham Dumbauld took his family from Salt Lick to the block-house on the Henry farm in the Ligonier Valley, burying such of their valuables as they could not carry with them. On one occasion a lot of dishes were thus hidden in the hurry of their departure, and when they returned the most diligent search failed to reveal the spot, the dishes being finally given up as lost."

"A sister of Abraham Dumbauld, who came with him to Salt Lick, was the first person to die in the township. Her coffin was a trough-shaped box, hewed out of a chestnut log, and the place of burial was the Dumbauld tract where they made a family graveyard. This tract of land embraced three hundred and sixty-seven acres, the warrant therefore being dated 1785, and extended on both sides of Indian Creek north of Champion Run."

²⁶⁶ Baker, Roy Thomas, *Descendants of Ernst Fredrick Dumbauld*, Family Tree Genealogy Site, 2001.



The Frontiersman by Randy Steele. This is typical attire for the wilderness of western Pennsylvania.

The *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* states that the Dumbaulds were major distillers on Indian Creek.²⁶⁷ In 1791, the new federal government, in an attempt to generate income for the expanding nation, imposed an excise tax for distillery operations. Farmers on the western frontier had discovered it more profitable to distill their surplus grain into whiskey to send back east, than to ship the grain. Major protests erupted.

By 1794 these protests, which included violent attacks against the tax collectors (Revenueurs) and government officials, now called the Whiskey Rebellion, mostly from Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties in western Pennsylvania, that George Wash-

ington himself led the Pennsylvania militia to quiet the storm. If, indeed, the Dumbaulds were major distillers, we can be sure they were in the thick of it.

Descendants of Ernst Fredrick Dumbauld continues, "On October 21, 1785, he had a survey made for 425 acres of land on the 'Great Salt Creek' to which he gave the name 'Plum Bottoms'. The family homestead was originally located in the southern part of Donegal Township. Later a portion of Bullskin Township was taken to form Saltlick Township. This tract of land embraced 367 acres, the warrant being dated 1785. It extended on both sides of Indian Creek, north of Champion Creek. In the early days a town was named Dumbauld where the Dumbaulds operated a store where the creeks joined. Later it was named Davisboro, for the Dumbauld daughters' husband. Now the community is known as Indian Head."



Township map of Fayette County, locating Saltlick Township in the northeast corner.

Abraham cannot be found in the 1790 or 1800 censuses under any name and was likely living in another home.

Abraham Bumbald [sic] is recorded in the 1810 Census of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, residing in Saltlick Township, next door to his son and wife, David Dumbald [sic], two houses from his son and family, Peter Bumbald [sic], three houses from his son and family, Frederick Dumbald [sic], and four houses from his brother and family, Philip Dumbald [sic]. Residing here were one

²⁶⁷ Ellis, Franklin, compiler, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, L. H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1882.

male over 45 (Abraham was 62), one female 10-16 (Elizabeth was 13), two females 16-26 (Dolly was 15 and Barbara was 18), and one female over 45 (Eva Catherine was 57).²⁶⁸

Abraham Dumbold [sic] is recorded in the 1820 Census of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, still residing in Saltlick Township, not far from his adult sons and their families, Peter, David, Phillip and Frederick Dumbold [sic] and his daughter and family, Jacob Miller. Residing here were one male over 45 (Abraham was 72) and one female over 45 (Eva Catherine was 67). Abraham was working as a Farmer.²⁶⁹

Abraham was a Private in the Westmoreland County Militia during the American Revolution. In these frontier counties militia units were formed to resist Indian attacks encouraged, and sometimes supported, by the British Army. These frontiersmen were not necessarily fans of independence from the crown, but were defensive in action against Indian incursions that destroyed lives and property.

The Dumbauld family were active members at 'Gute Hoffnug Kirche' or Good Hope Church, which was a Lutheran congregation.²⁷⁰

Active in his rural community, in 1798 Abraham served as the Supervisor of Highways in Fayette County, and by 1802 he was serving as the Auditor and Viewer of Bridges, according to the *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*.

Abraham died on 28 March 1825, at the age of 77, at his home in Saltlick Township. Catherine survived him by another 12 years, dying in 1837 at the rich old age of 84. They are buried together in the Melcroft Cemetery, A.K.A. Dumbauld-Miller Cemetery at Champion, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.



Gravestones for Abraham and Catherine Dumbauld in the Dumbauld-Miller Cemetery. Note how white chalk makes the etching stand out.

²⁶⁸ 1810 Census of Fayette County, PA, Saltlick Twp., p. 1015.

²⁶⁹ 1820 Census of Fayette County, PA, Saltlick Twp., p. 130.

²⁷⁰ Ellis, Franklin, compiler, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, L. H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1882, p. 749.

Peter Ulrich Eberly (1717-1798)

Daniel Eberly's father was Peter Ulrich Eberly, born about 1717 somewhere in Europe, probably in the Palatinate or Alsace on the Rhine River. He was the son of Michael Heinrich Eckerlin and Veronica Ulrich (see page 129).²⁷¹ He was an immigrant and successful farmer in Lancaster County, then Berks County, Pennsylvania.



The Rhine River Valley flows northward between Alsace (Strasbourg area) and the Palatinate (where the lower Rhine River label is located). The Eberly family had come from Switzerland to this area, and from here down river to the Netherlands, under intense Catholic persecution.

Peter's generation was the first to use the surname Eberly. Previous generations used the modern High German surname Eckerlin. It is not certain why they changed the name to Eberly, but it likely had to do with High v. Low German traditions.

An extensive and reliable resource for studying this family is *Eberly Family History*, a hardcover book written by Paul C. Bennetch in 1974, which tracks Eberly descendants down to Wilbur Diehl.²⁷²

Peter immigrated to America with his mother at about age 8, about 1725, into the colonial port of Philadelphia. His mother and the children moved to Chester County (now Lancaster) where they 'squatted' and became involved with a religious sect known as the Pious Order of Ephrata

Cloister. This was a communal and monastical religious society that worked the land and shared the proceeds. It was an Anabaptist movement with its roots in the persecuted Schwarzenau Brethren (German Baptists or Dunkers) driven out of Switzerland. The Ephrata Cloister was extremely legalistic and is today considered the originator of the Mennonite or Brethren Church in America.

This commune was located on 250 acres 57 miles northwest of Philadelphia on mostly flat land suitable for farming. The founder of this movement was Johann Conrad Beissel. They practiced celibacy, a strict (although strange) interpretation of the Bible, and self-discipline. Distinct to this group was their adherence to Sabbath (Saturday) worship, and a strong work ethic. They established a German school that was open to anyone. They were pacifists and known for their simplistic lifestyle, assistance to the poor, their printing press (the second press in the colonies), and cloth mill.²⁷³

Although the 80-member cloister emphasized celibacy, there were about 200 married family members that practiced the communal lifestyle and worshiped together.



The restored Ephrata Cloister commune.

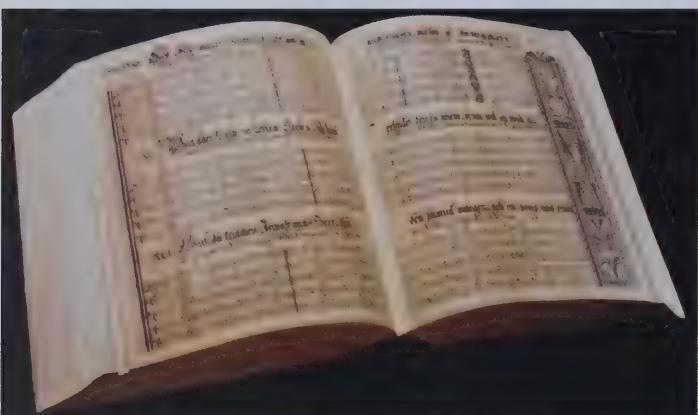
²⁷¹ Schelbert, Leo & Luebking, Sandra, *Swiss Mennonite Family Names: An Annotated Checklist*.

²⁷² Bennetch, Paul C., *Eberly Family History, 1700-1974*, Denver, PA, Saul Printing Co., 1974, p. 24, 40, 238-424, & 461.

²⁷³ Ephrata Cloister.org.

Peter married German immigrant Catherine Newcomer on 21 July 1742.²⁷⁴ Catherine was the daughter of Lancaster County immigrant settler Christian Newcomer (1697?-1799) and Barbara Uln (1698?-) (see page 133). Catherine was born about 1727 in Schoeneck, Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the second of three known children in the family.

Peter and Catherine were the parents of ten children together: John N., Jacob Newcomer, Henry N., Peter Newcomer, Michael N., Christian N., Abraham N., your ancestor Daniel N. (1761-1839) (see page 69), Susanna N., and Catherine N. Eberly. Sons Henry and Michael served in the American Revolution.

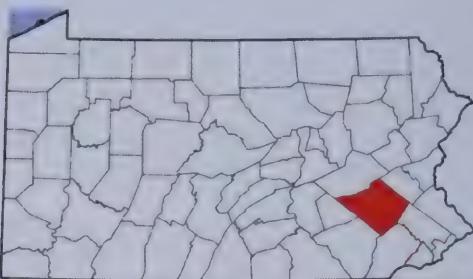


Page from Cloister Songbook, printed in Ephrata.

About 1750 there arose a dispute over the ownership of the land the Eberlys had been farming, showing the contradiction between communal values and the American idealism of owning one's own land, and the Eberlys were expelled from the cloister. They moved at that time to Berks County, Pennsylvania, where Peter purchased the farm he spent the rest of his life on.

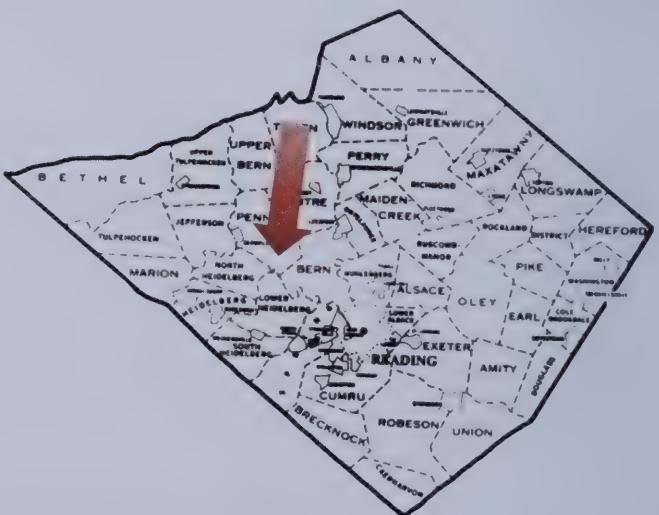
Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County records: "The Eberly family, which is of German descent, was founded in this country by Peter Eberly...in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and soon after landing settled in Lower Heidelberg township, on the farm now [1909] occupied by Peter Peifer, near Fritztown... Peter Eberly, grandfather of Joseph, was also a farmer of Hei-

delberg township, and purchased 250 acres of land near Cushion Hill from pioneer Welsh settlers."²⁷⁵



Pennsylvania map highlighting Berks County. Chester County is just to the south.

Berks County was established from Lancaster County in 1752, just before the Eberly arrival. The original settlers of this area were Welsh from Chester County. *Reading and Berks County: A History* records: "Before 1740 large numbers of Welsh people claimed and secured large tracts of valuable land."²⁷⁶ By the time the Eberlys moved into Berks County, the Indians had already ceded the land and moved westward, so there were no Indian problems to speak of. Sinking Spring was incorporated in 1831, and was near the Eberly homestead.



Berks County map identifying Lower Heidelberg Township at center left.

²⁷⁴ Mennonite Vital Records, 1750-2014, Lancaster, PA.

²⁷⁵ Montgomery, Morton L., *Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania*, Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co, 1909, Vol. I, p. 649.

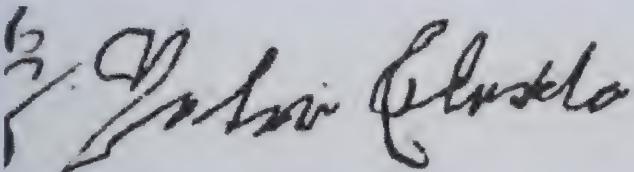
²⁷⁶ Fox, Cyrus T., *Reading and Berks County, Pennsylvania - A History* (Vol. I) (New York: Lewis Historical Pub Co., 1925), p. 326-327.

In the Tax Lists of Berks County, Pennsylvania, Peter is first recorded in Heidelberg Township in 1754 and again in 1758. In 1767 Peter is taxed for 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, and 2 sheep and taxed 15 shillings. In the 1768 Tax Lists he is taxed 14 shillings for 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle and 3 sheep. By 1779 he was taxed 3,200 shillings for 180 acres, 4 horses and 16 cattle. In 1780 his tax was £70:16 shillings & 8 pence for 203 acres, 4 horses, and 12 cattle. His son, "Peter Eberly Junior, a Blacksmith" was recorded residing with his father.²⁷⁷

Peter is listed in the 1781 Tax List under the name Peter Everly [sic] along with his son, Peter Everly Ju'r, Smith [blacksmith]. He was taxed £11:5s for 200 acres, 5 horses and 15 cattle. In 1782, during the American Revolution, a Provincial Tax was levied against Berks County residents during the war. Peter was assessed a tax of £142: 4 Shillings. By 1784 Peter was taxed £4:17s for 200 acres, 4 horses, 9 cattle and 4 sheep.

A Bible record exists stating: "Peter Eberly 250 acres of land near Cushion Hill". There is no record of this family's membership in any church in Berks County. Perhaps his earlier separation from the radical religious commune had wounded his relationship with God, or perhaps his personal preferences in worship made the local churches undesirable.

Peter Eberly is recorded in the 1790 Census of Berks County, Pennsylvania, residing in Heidelberg Township, next door to his son, your ancestor Dan'l Eberly. Residing with Peter were two males over 16 and two females.²⁷⁸



This is Peter Eberly's signature from his 1796 Will. Note that the signature appears feeble and that he spelled his last name Eberle, the German spelling.

Peter Eberle [sic] signed a Will on 22 March 1796²⁷⁹ and it was probated 12 November 1798, signifying he died between those dates. Catherine died the following year, 1799.

The Historical & Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania records: "Peter Eberly and his wife are buried in a private cemetery on their property at Cushion Hill, this burying ground being surrounded by a three-foot wall, and they have rough sand stones, on which there are no inscriptions, for tombstones."²⁸⁰

²⁷⁷ Montgomery, Morton L., *Berks County (PA) Court Records* (Reading, PA: 1904), Vol. 2, Tax & Class Lists, 1782.

²⁷⁸ 1790 Census of Berks County, PA, Heidelberg Twp., p. 149.

²⁷⁹ Recorder of Will Office, Record Book B, p. 50.

²⁸⁰ Montgomery, Morton L., *Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania*, Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co, 1909.

Abraham Fahnestock Dierdorf (1728-1801)

Abraham Dierdorf was born on his father's farm in New Jersey, between 1728-1734, and moved to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania about 1755. He was a farmer.

Abraham was born in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the eldest of three known children born to German immigrants Heinrich Dierdorff, Sr., and Anna Catrina Fahnestock (see page 135). His military gravemarker, installed two centuries after his death, gives his birth date as 1728.



Map of New Jersey highlighting Somerset County.

The most likely scenario was that Heinrich worked off his debt for passage to another farmer in Hunterdon County, where he was an indentured servant (slave). Sometime between 1735 and 1746, when Abraham was still young, the family moved westward into Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they purchased a farm. Abraham's father died in 1749 and Abraham became the guardian of his younger brother, Henry in 1750.²⁸¹

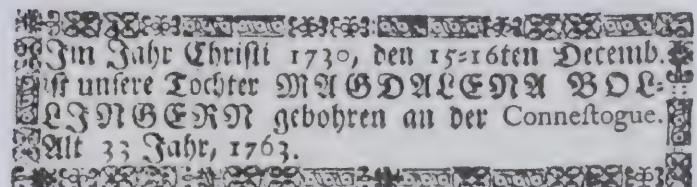
Genealogical Facts and Stories of the Dierdorff Family says, "Court House records show that Abraham

bought the farm in 1755, after guardians had been appointed for his brothers and half-brothers."

This was about the time Abraham married Magdalene, better known as Magdalene, Bollinger, the second of ten children born to Swiss immigrant Hans Rudolph Bollinger, and Catherine Flickinger (see page 139). Magdalene was born 15 December 1730 on the Conestoga River in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Abraham and Magdalene were the parents of seven children together: Christina, Magdalena, Henry, your

ancestor Jacob (1764-1837) (see page 73), John, Elizabeth, and Abraham Dierdorf. Son Jacob was a veteran of the American Revolution.



Above is a Fraktur (German print type) printed at the Ephrata Cloister, listing details on Magdalena. Translated, it says: "In the year of Christ 1730, on the 15-16 of December, was our daughter MAGDALENA BOLLINGER, born on the Conestoga. Aged 33 years, 1763."

During the American Revolution, there is no record of Abraham serving in the war, although some researchers state that he did. I have sifted through available records and have concluded that at best they have confused him with his son, Abraham, Jr.



Note the proximity of Hunterdon County, New Jersey to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (lower left). Also note the equal distance between the immigration ports of New York (Kings County) and Philadelphia (Philadelphia County).

²⁸¹ Dierdorff, Lee H., *Genealogical Facts and Stories of the Dierdorff Family* No. 1 (abt 1963), p. 9-10.

In 1779, during the Revolution, Abram Deardorf [sic] did not return the tax return and was fined 78 shillings. Did he refuse to cooperate with the new government? Two years later, in 1781, Abram Dardorf [sic] did submit a tax return for 100 acres, 4 horses and 4 cows.



Lancaster County township map identifying Warwick Township in the north central.

By 1786, Abram Dierdorf was taxed for 160 acres, 4 horses and 4 cows.²⁸²

When the first federal census was enumerated in 1790, Abm De?adorf [sic] is recorded in Lancaster County, residing in Warwick Township. Residing here were three males and three females.²⁸³

In 1798 he is recorded in a property assessment owning one single story frame house 30'x27', with four windows and 12 lights. On that property was a 12'x12' stone springhouse with two windows and eight lights. This property sat on two acres and was appraised at \$250.²⁸⁴

Abraham is not recorded in the 1800 census and was likely living in the home with his son, Jacob Dirdorf [sic] and his family.²⁸⁵

²⁸² Pennsylvania Tax & Exoneration, 1768-1801

²⁸³ 1790 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Warwick Twp., p. 159.

²⁸⁴ 1798 Warwick Township, Lancaster Co., PA Property Assessment.

Abraham signed a Will on 28 September 1801, and was proved 30 December 1801, signifying he died between those dates. That Will identified his residence as Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.²⁸⁶

The Will, in its entirety (preserving the errors) reads: "Abraham Dierdorf, Deceased. In the name of God amen. I Abraham Dierdorf of Warwick Township in the County of Lancaster being old and weak in Body, but of sound Mind Memory and understanding, blessed be God for the same, and I considering the uncertainty of this transitory Life make this my last Will and Testament in manner following. Imprimis. I recommend my soul into the Hands of God who gave it and my Body to the Earth to be Buried in a decent Christian like manner and as to such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life, I give and dispose of the same as follows.

First it is my will and I order that that all my just and lawfull Debts and funeral Expenses shall be paid by my Executors out of my Estate.

Item it is my Will and I order that all my Personal Estate shall be sold by my Executors at Publick vendue.

Item it is my will and I order and impower my hereinafter named Executors to sell at Publick vendue all my Plantation with the appurtenances whereon I now live containing about one hundred and seventy acres and allowance be it more or less to the best and highest Bidder for and upon such terms of Payment as they thinck best and proper, which sale shall be made as soon as possible and convenient after my decease and I do hereby impower my Executors or the Survivor of them to give and execute a good and lawfull Deed or Title for the said Plantation with all and singular appurtenances thereto belonging to the Purchasor or Purchasors his or their Heirs or Assigns forever which Deed or Title so given by my Executors for my said Plantation shall be as good and valid in Law or otherwise as if I had given the same in my Lifetime.

Item I give and bequeath unto my grandson Abraham Dierdorf (a son of my son Jacob) the sum of one hundred pound lawfull Money of Pennsylvania.

Item I give and bequeath to the Children of my daughter Magdalen late the wife of John Habecker the sum of Six hundred pound lawfull money of Pennsylvania to be devided amongst them in equal shares.

²⁸⁵ 1800 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Warwick Twp., p. 147.

²⁸⁶ Will Record, Abraham Dierdorf, Lancaster County, PA, Will Book H, Vol. I. p. 150, 28 September 1801.

Item I give and bequeath unto the Child or Children of my daughter Christina the Wife of Christian Myer the sum of Five hundred pound lawfull money of Pennsylvania, but if in case my grantson Abraham and the child or Children of my daughter Christina should die in their minority and without Issue then the Legacy to them given shall also be given and paid to my other Children in equal shares, and I order that the Legacy given to the Children of my said daughter Magdalen shall be paid as follows Five hundred pound thereof out of the last payments which will become due for my Plantation and the remaining one hundred pound out of a Bond which I have of their father John Habecker who shall keep the said one hundred pound in his hands for the term of four years after my Decease without Interest, and the five hundred pound given to the Child or Children of my daughter Christina shall be paid out of the Payments for my Land which will be due next before them given to the Children of my daughter Magdalen and the hundred pound given to my Grantson Abraham shall be paid to him out of the Payments for my Land when he comes to the age of twenty one years.

Item it is my will and I order that all the residue and remainder of my Estate shall be equally divided to and amongst my sons Henry, John Jacob and Abraham and my daughter Elizabeth the wife of Jacob Wolf in equal shares but what I have given to either of them in my Life time which is charges to them in a Book for that purpose shall be deducted of their share.

And lastly I nominate and appoint my friend George Weidman and my Son John Diertorf to be the Executors of this my last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the twenty-eight day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

-Abraham Diertorf

(Seal)

Peter Bollinger, John Reyer and Martin Meyer were witnesses."

It is not known when Magdalene died. They are buried in Middle Creek Brethren Cemetery in Lilitz, Pennsylvania.



The above military grave marker memorializes Abraham Dierdorf. It is a modern-style marker issued by the government to veterans. Most likely a descendant applied for this marker confusing our ancestor for his son.

Johannes Zug (1731-1821)

Johannes Zug, the father of Catherine (Zug) Deardorff, was born in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on 11 July 1731, a contemporary of First Lady Martha Washington. He was born, lived, and died on this plantation, where he worked as a farmer. He nearly lost his life as a pacifist in the Revolution and was also a Bishop in the Church of the Brethren movement.

Johannes was the fifth of seven known children born to German immigrant Ulrich Zug (1697-1747) and Swiss immigrant Barbara Bachman (1700-1758) (see page 143). It is also possible that Johannes was a twin to his brother, Michael.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

The surname Zug was pronounced 'Zūk' (as in Luke) and was typically anglicized by descendants as Zuck, Zouck, or Zook.

Johannes was baptized by the Church of the Brethren group (by immersion) in 1749. The following year, Johannes, commonly known as Hannes among Germans and John by the English, was married about 1750 to Anna Heffelfinger.²⁸⁷ She was born in Basel, Switzerland to Swiss immigrants Martin Heffelfinger and Anna Maria Gysin (see page 147). She was the fourth of six children born into this family.

John and Anna were the parents of ten children together: Elizabeth, Barbara, Christian, Veronica, John, Jr., your ancestor Catherine (1765-1837) (see page 73), Maria, Joseph H., Abraham, and Anna Zug. Son Abraham was a minister in the Church of the Brethren.



Map of Switzerland identifying the city of Basel at the north where the Rhine River begins to flow northward through the Rhine River Valley between Alsace, France and the Palatinate in Germany.

In 1770 He was elected into ministry in the Church of the Brethren (Dunkers). This group was also called German Baptists, or more simply, Dunkers, for their practice of baptizing by immersion. Members were referred to as Brother or Sister, but preachers were given the title Elder. All Brethren ministers were volunteers and did not receive remuneration for their services.

John Zug is recorded in the 1772 Tax List residing in Warwick Township with 70 acres of cleared land and 70 acres of woodland, 2 horses and 3 cows, for which he was taxed 12 shillings. The following year, he was assessed with 50 acres of cleared land and 65 acres of woodland, showing the inaccuracy of the tax assessment system. He still had 2 horses and 3 three cows, but was now taxed for 5 sheep, as well.²⁸⁸

Jerry Puckett's Families says, "Jacob [Zug] sold [his share of his father's estate] to Johannes in 1773...Johannes lived and died on the old homestead as did son Joseph's son Andrew who drowned in the Chickies 27 Jan 1824. All are buried in the family graveyard where a monument to their memory has been erected...The cemetery is lo-

²⁸⁷ Lancaster, PA, Mennonite Vital Records, 1750-2014.

²⁸⁸ Pennsylvania, Tax & Exoneration, 1768-1801.

cated about a mile north of Penryn, PA, on the Ronald Roher farm.²⁸⁹

As the American colonies struggled for Independence from Great Britain, John Zug refused to submit a tax return in 1779, because Brethren were pacifists and did not submit to the new laws of taxation Pennsylvania was enacting to fund the war effort. This caused him to be fined £55. But, by 1781 John was again participating, being assessed for 150 acres of land, 2 horses, and 3 cows, with a total value of £360 for which he was taxed £5. In 1783 Jno. Zug [sic] was again taxed for 150 acres, 1 house, 2 horses, 4 cows, and 5 sheep.

In 1780 John was Ordained as a Bishop in the Church of the Brethren, which was a head Elder (pastor) in a local church. A primary message of this group was the pursuit of peace as opposed to war. During the patriotism of the American Revolution, preaching this was an unpopular message that could get you killed.

The Lancaster Mennonite Conference: History & Background recounts the following incident in its early history: "During the Revolution, Christian Schmucker, John Hertzler, Stephen Kauffman, Jacob Mast, Christian Zug and his brother Johannes as war prisoners in Reading were sentenced to be shot. The first's wife and boy from Camru Township brought meals to them, amidst flying stones en route. The Amish ministry had communion with them, expecting their martyrdom any day. The Reading German Reformed pastor, Henry Hertzell, interceded for them and the sentence was never executed."²⁹⁰

Members of this religious group believed in a life of simplicity, shunning any activity that seemed to look like fun, and dressing like modern-day Amish. They saw a mustache as too militaristic, so only wore beards.

There were two John Zucks [sic] recorded in the 1790 census, and it is not discernible which is our John Zug and which is his son. One has 7 residents and the other has 8, and they were both residing in Warwick Township, not far from one another. The 1798 Description of Property

showed they both rented land from the same wealthy land owner.²⁹¹

John Zug is listed in the 1798 Description of Property Assessment residing on a rented farm owned by Joseph Gingrech, Esq., containing one old single-story house measuring 24'x18' with a value of \$35. He also had 1 log barn 55'x27' and 108 acres. Value of the land was \$1,331.²⁹²



Township map of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, locating Warwick Township in the north central.

John cannot be found in the 1800, 1810, or 1820 censuses and they may have moved further west. These early censuses only listed the Heads of Household, so John and Anna may have been living with an adult child and family.

The Church of the Brethren were mostly German and Swiss Anabaptists who resisted the Revolution because they were pacifists, making them suspect by those who revolted against British Control. They had split from the Ephrata Cloister over the issue of Sabbath worship.²⁹³

The Church of the Brethren (Dunkers) in Lebanon County records: "If Christian Longenecker (1731-1808) elder of

²⁸⁹ Puckett, Jerry, *Jerry Puckett's Families*, RootsWeb World Connect Project, 2003.

²⁹⁰ The Lancaster Mennonite Conference: History & Background, p. 93.

²⁹¹ 1790 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Warwick Twp., p. 155-156.

²⁹² 1798 Property Assessment, Warwick Twp., Lancaster Co., PA.

²⁹³ Mead, Frank S., *Handbook of Denominations in the United States*, Abingdon Press, Nashville, TN, 1985.

White Oak Church, did not preach here, doubtless his co-laborer and successor, Eld. Johannes Zug (1731-1821) father of Eld. Abraham of Richland, did. Johannes Zug may have been the first minister of the Brethren to preach in the neighborhood of the Cornwall meeting-house".²⁹⁴

One unverified source says that Anna died on 25 October 1816 in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.²⁹⁵ Other sources say they are both buried on the family farm in Lancaster County. Lebanon County was a part of Lancaster County when they both died. There is a family cemetery there.

John died on 2 April 1821 at 82 and is buried in the Zug Family Cemetery in Penryn, Lancaster County.



Johannes Zug gravestone, engraved in German.
Translation: Here rests Johannes Zug, born the 11th of July 1731 and died the 2nd of April 1821. His age was 82 years 8 months and 21 days.

²⁹⁴ Francis, Rev. J. G., *The Church of the Brethren (Dunkers) in Lebanon County*, 15 September 1916, p. 108.

²⁹⁵ Peters, Kevin B., *Peters and Related Families*, p. 2 & 4-5.

BETTER LAND

Eighth Generation
(5x Great Grandparents)

Johann Adam Diehl (1690-1755)

Johann Adam Diehl, father of Johannes Daniel Diehl (1713-1761), was born in the Palatinate in what is now southwest Germany on 12 September 1690. He and his wife were the immigrant ancestors in this family. He, along with his entire family of nine children, immigrated to York County, Pennsylvania, where he established a prosperous milling business.



Modern topographical map of states in Germany, locating Rhineland-Palatinate in the southwest. The Glan River was a tributary of the Moselle River which flowed northward.

Because of a note found in an old Lutheran Church Record book, it was believed at first that the Diehl family originated in Württemberg, Germany, but that has now been proved false. Harry A. Diehl, the world's foremost authority on the Diehl family, in his respected work, *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, has identified the birthplace as "Uden Cappeln (Kappeln) in the Glan River Valley of the Rhine river watershed."²⁹⁶ When his son, Johann Adam Diehl, Jr. was baptized, the birthplace of the father was noted as: "geboren aus Homerick an der Mosel Rheingrawish". Translation: Born at Homberg in the Moselle River Valley.



7.3 Homberg in Hessen.

Early painting of Homberg, where the Diehl family originated.

He was confirmed in the Herren-Sultzbach Lutheran Church in 1704, at about age 14. This church is located in Landkreis Kusel (township), in the Palatinate.

Diehl... Families of America says that Johann Adam, known to friends as simply Adam, married Maria Catharina Kriesher in that same church on 4 December 1712.²⁹⁷

Maria Catharina, (the German version would be Cottrina) was also born in Homberg, the Palatinate, on 8 October 1696, and was baptized in the same local Lutheran Church on 28 October 1696. So, they had grown up together in church.

Adam and Cottrina were the parents of nine known children: your ancestor Johannes Daniel (1713-1761) (see page 79), Maria Elizabeth, Charles 'Carl' Adam, Eva Margaret, Angelica Elizabeth, Nicholas, Peter, George Adam, and Johann Adam, Jr. Diehl. All were born in the Palatinate. Sons Georg and Johan fought in the American Revolution.

²⁹⁶ Diehl, Harry A., *The Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Wilmington, DE, 1989, Vol. I, p. 5, 14, & 22.

²⁹⁷ Diehl, Harry A., *The Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Wilmington, DE, 1989, Vol. I, p. 14 & 22.



This is the sanctuary of the Herren-Sulzbach Lutheran Church, where both Adam and Catharina worshipped and were married in 1712.

His birth place, Unden Cappeln, his marriage place, Herren-Sulzbach, and his residence in Homberg, are all within 5 km of each other in today's Verbundgemeinde of Lauterecken, Landkreis of Kusel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. These are located in the Moselle River Valley.

Little is known of this Diehl family in Germany, however, Harry A. Diehl, who has visited this community and researched early church records, makes the following observations: "J. Adam Diehl had learned how to be a miller and to build grist mills. We also know he was not poor as he paid all the necessary tolls and expenses to bring his entire family here and immediately upon arrival purchased land and within a year had a mill operating on the site."

Harry A. Diehl reports in *Diehl... Families of America*, "Sometime in the spring of 1739 John Adam Diehl made the decision to leave his homeland and go to America. We do not know his motivation for so doing. Living in a Lutheran section Religious freedom would not seem to be

a factor. Since he was comparatively well off versus most German immigrants of the time a compelling economic reason does not seem reasonable. However, we know he was family oriented from his will and provisions therein so it would suggest that it was the economic well being of his children which may have been the motivation..."



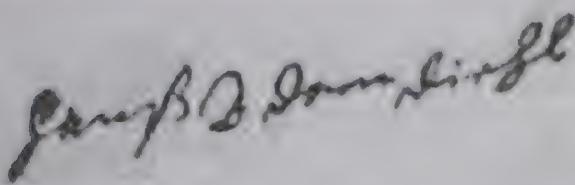
Map of the Rhine-Palatinate state identifying Homberg in the southwestern corner (copied from *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedic Atlas*, 1902).

"In any case, the family would have gone down the Glan Valley, where they lived, to Bingen where they would have gone down the Rhein to Rotterdam, thence to a stopover in England and then to America. We know from accounts of German immigrants that this trip took an average of five months. Twenty six to thirty eight toll stations had to be passed on the Rhein trip, a wait for a ship at Rotterdam might take up to six weeks and a typical layover in England would be three weeks. The actual trip took seven weeks and four days if the winds were favorable. Many of these immigrant ships fell on hard times and many passengers got sick and died."

Gibson's *History of York County* records the following summary from *The York Dispatch*: "One of the earliest settlers in York County was John Adam Diehl. This family has lived in America so long that the date of their

coming is lost. It is probable that they came from Germany prior to 1727.”²⁹⁸

Diehl... Families of America, however, states, “On 27 Aug 1739 J. Adam Diehl and his sons took the oath of allegiance and aburgation arriving on the ship “Samuel”, Hugh Percy, commander. Adam age 52, Daniel age 26, and Carl Adam age 22 all signed the list.”²⁹⁹ In an interesting coincidence, on that same ship arrived Anita (Coleman) Diehl’s ancestor, Jacob Fuchs (pronounced Fox), and his family.

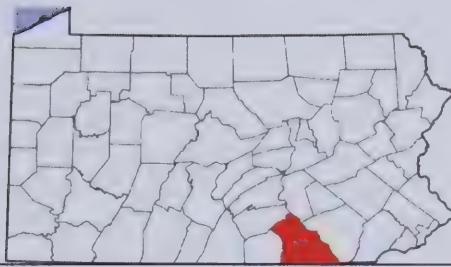


Johannes Adam Diehl’s signature from his Oath of Allegiance document.

This same source records, “The family quickly affiliated with the new Christ Lutheran Church, the first organized Lutheran Church west of the Susquehanna. John Adam contributed to the purchase of the original record book which is attributed to 1733 and organized by immigrants from Wurtemberg. It is this list which falsely gave the impression that he was from Wurtemberg...Much of the family is reconstructed from the records of this church.”

Harry A. Diehl observes, “It would appear that he knew someone in the York area who probably scouted out the choice mill site selected and with whom the family probably spent the winter months of 1739-40...

“On the 13 October 1739 J. Adam Diehl purchased 300 acres in Springettsbury Manor from Henry Zouch,” records *Diehl... Families of America*. “Within a year a mill was built with the help of the entire family. He then appears to have assisted his oldest sons to become established and both Charles, who settled in Shrewsbury Twp. and Daniel who settled at Seven Valleys in time erected grist mills in addition to being farmers...



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting York County.

“The land in question lay on a small branch of the Codorus Creek for many years known as Diehl’s Run and Mill Creek. It went from what today is Market St. north to the creek and north up somewhat on Pleasureville Hill. The creek being about the half way point. Present Interstate-83 passes directly over the original mill site on North Sherman Street, York. This mill was operated by the Diehl family for over 150 years before finally being torn down in 1947-48. The land which extended northward to the Pleasureville Hill was known as Diehl’s Hill in past times...



Map of York County, highlighting Spring Garden Township in the heart of the County. Codorus and Shrewsbury Townships are south, on the border with Maryland.

“The writer [Harry A. Diehl] in the spring of 1989 visited this site again to learn more of the Peter Diehl house. He found remnants of the original mill race built by Adam and his sons still remaining on the Nicholas Diehl part of the land and evidence of where the mill dam was located

²⁹⁸ Gibson, John, *History of York County, Pennsylvania*, F. A. Batty Pub. Co., 1886, p. 542.

²⁹⁹ Ships’ Immigration records, The Samuel, 1739.

now also covered with I-83." For this land he paid an English agent 12 pounds (\$60.00).³⁰⁰

Adam died in early April 1755, at age 64, at his home in Shrewsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. He signed a Will on 31 March 1755 and it was probated 16 April 1755 with wife Maria Catharina and his friend Jacob Billmeyer as Executors, signifying he died between those dates.³⁰¹

Diehl... Families of America summarizes the Will's contents: "His will is a model for looking out for his family. Realizing that premature selling of the mill property would be disastrous he provided that the inheritance would await the running of the enterprise for at least six years by sons Peter and Nicholas with Adam and George to serve time. He also provided a place on the farm for his widow 1/4 acre and a little house, stable and share of various crops and livestock..."

"He was probably buried in Christ Lutheran but no stone survived when most of that graveyard was moved to Prospect Hill in York. Nicholas received 230 acres of farm land and Peter 130 acres and mill. The older sons and daughters each were to receive £30 and George £100 and Adam £200 for one and two years service at the mill enterprise. The inventory reveals some idea as to the economic well being of the family. Typical farm tools, grain, livestock and a good supply of tools needed to erect and repair a mill are indicated..."

"Much folklore persists in the York Co. area about the wealth of the Diehl family. They were never really rich but they were a family with a good business sense, hard workers and managed what they did have very well. Always generous to the church and charities as proven by their wills in which they provide for their families, schools and the church..."

"At the time of J. Adam's inventory 7 May 1755 total personal property was valued at £212, 15 s. When the

estate was finally settled 20 August 1764 under the provision of operating the family enterprise for an additional six years the wisdom of our ancestor John Adam Diehl becomes apparent as the account shows total expenses of £213, 6 s. 10 d. and heirs were paid £355, 15 s. This indicates an income of £39, 1 s. 2 1/2 d. per year plus living costs over a nine year period. It certainly proves the wisdom Adam had in requiring the enterprise to be continued after his death..."

"The inventory listed 63 total tools many used in normal farm work but many for building and repairing a mill. He grew flax, hemp, barley, wheat, rye, and 'spelt' (a European wheat) and a total of 76 animals made up of 14 horses (old and young), 24 cattle, 9 hogs, 8 geese and 21 sheep. Thirty two different persons owed small sums the largest being £3 probably for milling work. This hard working, wise and considerate man John Adam Diehl has given all of his descendants something to be proud of and a rich heritage."

As noted above, Adam had provided well for his widow, leaving Catharine a house and 1/4 acre. Catharine died sometime before 1767 when she was listed as "deceased" in a record at Strayer's Lutheran Church. There are no existent burial markers.

³⁰⁰ Prowell, History of York County, Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, p. 944-945.

³⁰¹ York County, PA, Will Record, Book A, p. 101-104.

Johan Nickel Simon (1677-1739)

Johan Nickel Simon was born prior to October 1677 in Herren-Sulzbach, in the Palatinate, the same German community as Johann Adam Diehl and his wife.³⁰² He was the immigrant ancestor in this family and died soon after arrival in America.

Johan Nickel, probably a nickname for Nicholas, was the oldest of eight sons born to Johann Peter Simon (1645-1704) and Maria Agnes Meyers, and attended the Herren-Sulzbach Lutheran Church with the Diehls.

Nickel married Maria Margaretha Rudolph at this church on 17 November 1705. Maria was born in 1683 in this same region. Her parents, who died in Europe, were probably Martin Rudolph and Anna Ursula Leffert.

Nickel and Maria were the parents of six known children: Johann Nicholas, Johann Jacob, your ancestor Anna

Maria Elisabetha (1715-1800) (see page 79), Johann Adam, Anna Catharine, and Johann Philip Simon. Daughter Anna Maria married your ancestor, Johannes Daniel Diehl (1713-1761) and son Johann Adam married Daniel's sister, Maria Elizabeth Diehl.

This part of Germany was hit particularly hard in a series of battles between French Catholic and German Protestant kings, severe fam-

ine and the plague. In the War of Spanish Succession (1702-1714), Spanish forces marched down the Glan River Valley, confiscating food and causing havoc with local farmers and villagers.

When peace was established in the region in 1714, England became a protector of the troubled Palatinate. Opportunities for resettlement in the British colonies began being promoted throughout the protestant region. Rumors of coming conflicts, which would always put

young families at risk, were no doubt reasons for the Simon family to immigrate to America.

Nickel's wife, Maria, died in Europe about 1727 and there is no record of her death or burial there. This left him with only family connections on this earth.

Nicholas left his home in early 1739 with a party of immigrants that included his adult sons and their families, and Johann Adam Diehl and his family.

The families arrived on the ship *Samuel* on 27 August 1739, having travelled down the Glan River to the Moselle River, and down the Moselle to the Rhine River, and down the Rhine to Rotterdam in the Netherlands. From there they caught a ship to England, where they boarded another ship sailing the Atlantic to the port of Philadelphia.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nickel Simon".

Nickel Simon's signature. Some researchers have construed his name as 'Michael'.

Shortly after their arrival in America, Nickel also passed away, probably in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was age 61 in 1739. There is no record of him after his taking the Oath of Allegiance. It is not known where he is buried and no grave marker exists.

Exterior of the Herren-Sulzbach Lutheran Church.

A photograph of a traditional German stone church with a tall, square tower and a gabled roof. The church is surrounded by trees and a stone wall.

³⁰² Diehl, Harry A., *Diehl-Deal-Dill-Dale Families of America*, Vol. I, p. 49.

Jacob Rauscher (1681-1750)

Jacob and Anna Maria Rauscher were Alsatian immigrants and parents of Catherina and Johannes George Liebenstein. Jacob was born in 1681 somewhere in Alsace (today France). He immigrated to America with a family of daughters and from there disappeared from the record.

Jacob married Anna Maria *Unknown* in 1705 in Haguenau, Alsace, in what is today northwestern France. This region of the Lower Rhine River Valley exchanged hands back and forth between Catholic France and Protestant German control for several hundred years, leaving the land and people devastated. The final exchange, in 1677, resulted in this border territory being taken back by France, just three years prior to Jacob's birth. On this occasion French troops looted and burned the villages. Certainly, the residents of Haguenau were an oppressed people. The Rauschers were no doubt displaced refugees.



Jacob and Anna Maria were the parents of five daughters all born in Haguenau: your ancestor Catharina (1716-) (see page 83), Christina, Anna Crete (or Grete), Anna Barball, and Maria Psalma Rusher. There may have been other children once they arrived in Pennsylvania.

Much later, during World War 2, Haguenau was the post of the famous German 256th Volksgrenadier Division, which had formed an ammo dump in the forest to the north. The US 314th Infantry Regiment took the city and destroyed the ammo dumps in December 1944, with much damage to the historic buildings and loss of all bridges.



This contemporary painting shows the terror brought upon persecuted families during the Thirty Years' War.

From this constant insecurity and concern for the well-being of his young daughters, Jacob and his family travelled northward down the Rhine River to the Netherlands, across to England, and from there to a new life in the British colonies.

The family arrived at the Port of Philadelphia from Rotterdam, aboard the ship *Samuel*, Hugh Percy, Master, on 17 August, 1733³⁰³. This is the same ship and Master the Diehls and Simons would arrive on six years later. Listed on the ship's passenger list were Jacob, age 52, Anna Maria, age 42, Catharina, age 17, Christina, 15,

³⁰³ Ehmann, Karl, *Die Auswanderung in die Neuengland-Staaten aus Orten des Enzkreises in 18 Jahrhundert*, p. 59.

Anna Crete, age 10, Anna Barball, 8, and Maria Psalma Rusher, then only age 5.³⁰⁴

It is not known where the Rusher family had settled, but their daughter, Catharina, was married in York County, Pennsylvania in 1738.³⁰⁵ It can be assumed that is where they lived out their lives.

It is recorded by multiple researchers (without substantiation) that Jacob died in 1750 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, at the age of 69. This could not be because Somerset was on the western frontier at that time; was not founded until 1795, and the first explorer to cross through this wilderness was Christopher Gist in 1749. No whites were living in what is now Somerset County in 1750.

It is also recorded that Anna Maria Rusher died in 1767 at age 76. It is possible that Anna Maria had moved westward with a married daughter and died in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, on land that would later become Somerset County. However, no record of their death or burial can be confirmed.

³⁰⁴ Minutes of Provincial Council Colonial Records, Vol. III,
p. 515

³⁰⁵ Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York Co., PA,
records, p. 257.

Georg Frederich Raü (1723-1780)

Georg Frederich Raü settled on what was the western frontier of Pennsylvania on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. He is the immigrant ancestor in this family line. Georg served in the Pennsylvania militia during the American Revolution, and was killed by Indians.

Georg Frederich Raü was born in 1723 in Europe. Some researchers say he was born in Baden-Württemberg, but there is no substantiation. The name 'George' became quite common among his descendants, causing confusion among researchers.

All descendants have anglicized the surname to Row, but the 'au' in German is pronounced as in 'cow' or 'now'.

Sometime prior to 1749, when their first son was born, Georg married Mary Magdalene *Unknown*. There is no known record of their marriage in German church records (although there is an ongoing translation of these early German records), and many were destroyed during the wars.

Georg and Mary Magdalyn were the parents of eight children: John, George, Jr., your ancestor Martin (1755-1820) (see page 87), Ludwig 'Lewis', Jacob, Madeline, Catherine, and Anna Maria Raü.

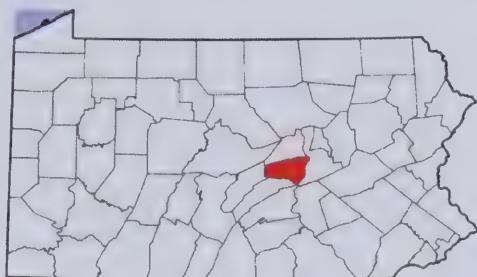
Georg Raü arrived in Philadelphia on the Ship *Phoenix* from Rotterdam on 1 October 1754,³⁰⁶ during the French and Indian War. The Captain of this ship was John Spurrier. The ship's lading list says the 554 passengers were from Franconia, the Palatinate and Zweibrucken, and included 17 Roman Catholics and 25 Mennonites.³⁰⁷

Georg took the oath of allegiance in Philadelphia, then he and his wife Mary Magdalene and two infant sons, John and George, Jr., proceeded to the then huge Northumberland County of Pennsylvania, which was then on the wild frontier, during the contentious French and Indian War.

Georg laid claim to tracts of land, 100 acres applied for on 6 August, 1755, and surveys made 37 May 1767, land

known as Row's Land. It can be assumed these plots were also in Northumberland County, although this section was early a part of early Lancaster County.

"In August of 1772 George Rau was impanelled to serve on the first grand jury for the county to establish a public road between Fort Augusta and the narrows of Mahoning," records *History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania*.³⁰⁸



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Snyder County, which was within the much larger Northumberland County in Georg's lifetime.

On June 12, 1772, Georg had 50 acres in Penn's Township surveyed. One of the original land grants to Row's Land was surveyed and signed by the first Governor after Pennsylvania became a state (1787).



Map of Snyder County, Pennsylvania, identifying Penn Township on the east border with present Northumberland County, separated by the Susquehanna River.

³⁰⁶ Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia from 1727-1808.

³⁰⁷ Rupp, Prof. Daniel, *Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants From 1726 to 1776*, Baltimore Genealogical Pub. Co., 1965.

³⁰⁸ Bell, Herbert C., *History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania*, Brown, Runk & Co., 1891, p. 203.

Georg was granted a Warrant of Survey for land in Northumberland (now Snyder) County on 18 May 1774 for 50 acres of land. He was assessed for the first time in Penn Township in 1776, the year the Declaration of Independence was signed. It is believed that he became a resident on his land soon after the granting of the warrant and lived there until his death. This tract of land was located behind (north) of the present Salem (Rau's) Church.

George Row, Jr. and John Row were their sons who both were revolutionary war soldiers.

George [sic] Row was listed as an inhabitant of Penn's Township in 1778 in *Union County History*, Annals of Buffalo Valley.³⁰⁹ Penn's Township was originally in Lancaster County, then subdivided off to form Northumberland County, then again subdivided to form Union County, and now has been subdivided again to form Snyder County. All these county records give us hints into this family.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Georg Row".

This is Georg Row's signature from his father-in-law's estate papers. Note the umlaut over the final w.

As the American Revolutionary War picked up in intensity, the British army promised peace and protection to certain Native American tribes who attacked or raided American settlements to discourage the prosecution of the Revolt. The Indians were given British muskets and ammunition, and other supplies, and sometimes supported by British cannon and officer advisors. Northumberland County came under serious Indian incursions toward the end of that conflict described in detail in Annals of Buffalo Valley in *History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania*. All men were required to serve in local militia units for self-defense.

Georg Rau, Senior, served as a Private in Captain Michael Weaver's Company of the Northumberland County Rangers (Militia). His widow's application for pension says: "George Row, Senior, enlisted in a Battalion of Northumberland County Militia, commanded by Col.

³⁰⁹ Lynn, John Blair, *Union County History*, Annals of Buffalo Valley, p. 92.

³¹⁰ Bell, Herbert C., *History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania*, Brown, Runk & Co., 1891, p. 193.

Peter Hosterman. He was stationed at Fouts [Focht's] Mill in the Buffalo Valley in July 1780 was wounded by the Indians in defense of this place. A musket ball pierced his breast and he died within five hours after being wounded. His widow Mary Magdalene Rowe is much in need of a pension." The pension was granted.³¹⁰

When Indians were seen in an area, the warning was sounded and all local farmers and business people ran to blockhouses, fortified homes or buildings for mutual protection. Fought's Mill was one such settler's refuge against the Indian raids in the Revolutionary War days.

Union County History confirms, "In July, George Row, of Penn's township, was wounded in the breast, at Fought's mill, and died in eight hours. He left a widow, Mary M., who drew a pension for many years afterward."³¹¹

George is buried in Row Salem Church Cemetery in Penn Township. A Monument at that cemetery reads: "GEORGE 1723 KILLED BY INDIANS 1780". He was 57 years old.



This is a 1909 photo of Fought's Mill where Georg was killed by Indians in 1780. Note the many windows through which musket balls could fly either way.

In 1784 a certificate of public debt was issued to his widow in the amount of £1.2.6.³¹² There is no record of Mary Magdalyn's death, but she was likely buried next to George in that same cemetery.

³¹¹ Adams, Dr. Charles, *Snyder County Pioneers*.

³¹² Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 4, p. 379, 552 & 692.

Years later, descendants erected a memorial to Georg in this cemetery (see right).



George Rau's original gravemarker, in Row's Salem Church Cemetery.



Memorial stone for George Rau, erected later, in 1800, and anglicizing his name to Row. Translated, the text reads: "Death comes, Uncertain the day, The hour neither, No one knoweth of, Therefore fear."

Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld (1716-1790)

Ernst Frederich Dumbauld was born in Switzerland and was the immigrant ancestor in this family. He was an early frontiersman and had risky encounters with hostile Indians. Married twice, he pioneered to western Pennsylvania, where he was a successful farmer.

Major resources unveiling this family are a biography printed in *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* (which confuses Abraham with Fredrich), and *Descendants of Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld*, a reliable online biography of this family.

Between 1651 to 1671, following The Thirty Years War (1618-1648), a “Dumbauld, Vo Moulden” had left southern France and moved to the Canton (county) of Berne in Switzerland. This was probably Ernst’s grandfather. During this period of time this region was rocked by wars and rumors of war between French Catholic and German Protestant kingdoms struggling for power. All surrounding nations were pulled into the power struggle. Under the guise of “religion”, merciless killing and destruction, followed by famine and plague, devastated the region.

Ernst Fredrich, better known as Frederick, Dumbauld was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland about 1716/17. In this time period, what is today southern France and Switzerland were a part of the Swiss Confederation, a loose confederation of independent small states (cantons) within the Holy Roman Empire. It was the precursor of the modern state of Switzerland.

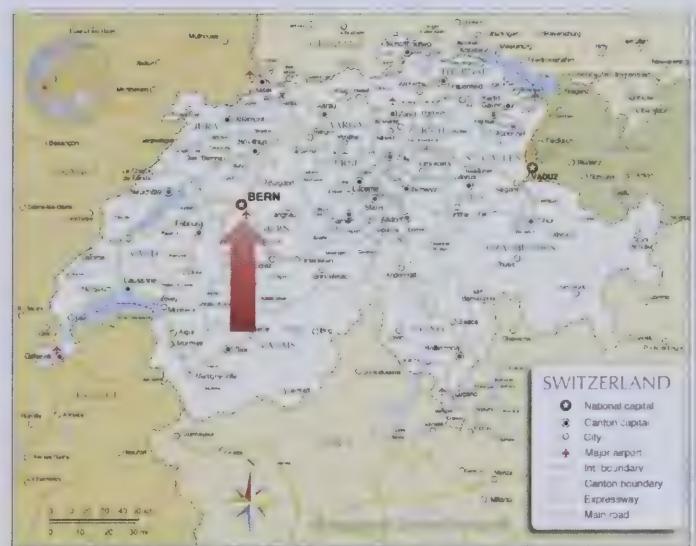
In the early 1700s this region was paralyzed by hostilities between Catholic and Protestant cantons. In 1712 (four years before Frederick’s birth), Bern replaced the Catholic cantons with a free state, siding with the Protestant Reformation.

Apparently, he later relocated northward across the Rhine River to the Palatinate in Germany, likely again fleeing the ongoing persecution. Perhaps we have an example of a Catholic refugee who fled Protestant persecution.

French Protestants were called Huguenots and came under intense persecution by the Catholic regions of France and Switzerland. Although there was a treaty

giving freedom of religion to Protestants, intense persecution continued.

Also, Canton Berne had an elite group of political leaders who possessed all the land and oppressed the poor, giving rise to peasant revolts in the early 1700s. The masses had no representation in local governmental decisions, a forerunner of complaints the American colonies would later express. The revolts, however, led to brutal suppression by the leaders.



Map of Switzerland identifying Canton Bern at center left. The Rhine River marks the northern border with the Palatinate (in modern Germany).

Descendants of Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld records, “At the age of 20, Ernest [sic] emigrated to America from The Palatinate, Germany on the Brigantine, “John” of Perth Amboy...The captain or master of The Brigantine was George Frazer. Embarking from Rotterdam, Holland they stopped at Dover, England for more emigrants. Also on the same ship was one Abraham Dumbauld, possibly brothers but nothing confirms this theory. There were thirty-seven foreigners from The Palatinate, who with their families made a total of one hundred and ten (110).³¹³

“Ernest Fredrick Dunbauld and Abraham Dunbauld were among the few who were able to write their own names. The Dumbauld name has been spelled many ways. Duimbauld and Dumbolt while living in Germany...

³¹³ Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s.

"On October 19, 1736 the family took an oath to the government before Lord Baltimore at Philadelphia. This was recorded at the Courthouse of Philadelphia, 168 list 43 C."

Apparently, the two brothers who travelled and immigrated together, Ernst Frederick Dumbauld and Abraham Dumbauld, were both listed on the ship's lading list, and both signed the Oath of Allegiance at Philadelphia.³¹⁴ Some researchers have combined the two likely brothers, who spent their lives near one another, causing confusion.

Descendants of Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld continues, "Ernest Fredrick Dumbauld first came to the region of Pipe Creek in Fredrick County Maryland. He settled in Hagerstown, Maryland where in time he married Elizabeth Hager, daughter of the founder of the town."³¹⁵

Capt. Jonathan Hager, founder of Hagerstown, however, in his own autobiography³¹⁶, says he only had one daughter named Barbara, and one son. Also, his immigration records show he was born in 1714, too young to be Elizabeth's father.

Elizabeth Hager was supposedly born in Frederick County, Maryland, but may have immigrated into the country with Jonathan Hager in 1736 (a sister?).

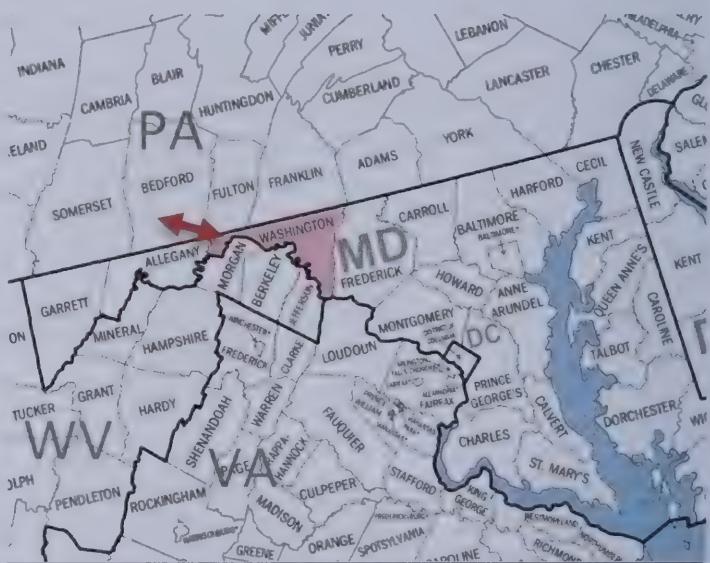
If Elizabeth immigrated into America with Jonathan, she would have been 19 (a minor) and would not be listed among the adult male immigrants. We cannot confidently follow this family to the former generation.

The Hager surname connects this family to a rich Saxon origin. 'Heger' was one of the 'sworn and knowing freemen,' called 'Vierherren', who held the Folkmote or 'Thing', which was legislature, divine service and court of justice combined. It was The Heger's job to make sure no one uninitiated entered this place of local government. That word continues in Dutch culture with the term 'The Hague'.³¹⁷

The most likely scenario would be that Elizabeth was sister to Jonathan, George, and Jacob Hager, one of whom

may have been her father, who arrived together on the ship *Dragon*, from Rotterdam, on September 30, 1732. She followed her brother, Jonathan, West into Frederick (now Washington) County, Maryland, where she met Frederick Dumbauld.

Frederick and Elizabeth were the parents of nine children together: Nancy, your ancestor Abraham (1753-1825) (see page 95), Sarah 'Salome', Peter, Anna Barbara, Elizabeth, Rosina, Anna Maria, and an unknown Dumbauld. Sons Abraham and Peter served in the American Revolution.



Washington County is highlighted showing the proximity to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, which was in Lancaster County prior to 1771.

Descendants of Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld records, "About 1766, Ernest moved with a number of immigrants to the beautiful Ligonier Valley in Pennsylvania and laid claim by tomahawk to large tracts of land on the Four Mile Run. This was east of Chestnut Ridge and on Champion and Indian Creeks in Salt Lick Township. Today it is located in Donegal Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania." Prior to 1763 this was considered Indian territory, and not open yet to official settlement."

³¹⁴ Minutes of the Provincial Council, *Colonial Records*, Vol. IV, p. 99ff.

³¹⁵ US and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900.

³¹⁶ Hager, Jonathan, *What God Does is Well Done: The Jonathan Hager Files*, HBP Printing, Hagerstown, MD, 1997, p. 12.

³¹⁷ Williams, Thomas J. C., *A History of Washington County, Maryland*, J. M. Runk & L. R. Titworth, Chambersburg, PA, 1908.

In his history of these early days called *That Dark and Bloody River*, historian Allan W. Eckert wrote, "Almost as if it had never been drawn up, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 was ignored. Thousands of immigrants were coming to America from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and there was an even greater need than before to extend westward expansion. Would-be settlers flowed over the Alleghenies in alarming numbers, spilling into the fertile valleys beyond, each seeking the place that particularly appealed to him and then making his mark on boundary trees – called tomahawk improvements – and claiming the land as their own."³¹⁸

Descendants of Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld continues, "This was before the Indian troubles were settled and after being in the area a short time, the Dumbaulds with others sought safety by going back to Hagerstown..."

"In 1769 they returned to The Ligonier Valley and erected a blockhouse on Four Mile Run to which they might flee in case of Indian attacks. This location is thought to be on the Henry Farm in The Ligonier Valley."



Typical blockhouse structure from the 1770s, built for the sole purpose of refuge and community defense from Indian attacks.

In 1769 an agreement had been reached with the Indians that replaced the unofficial boundary of white settlement from the Appalachian Mountains to the Ohio River.

In 1771 Westmoreland County was divided out of Cumberland County.

³¹⁸ Eckert, Allan W., *That Dark and Bloody River*, Bantom Books, NY, 1995, p. lxvi.



Typical camouflage attire of a Ranger in the Pennsylvania wilderness.

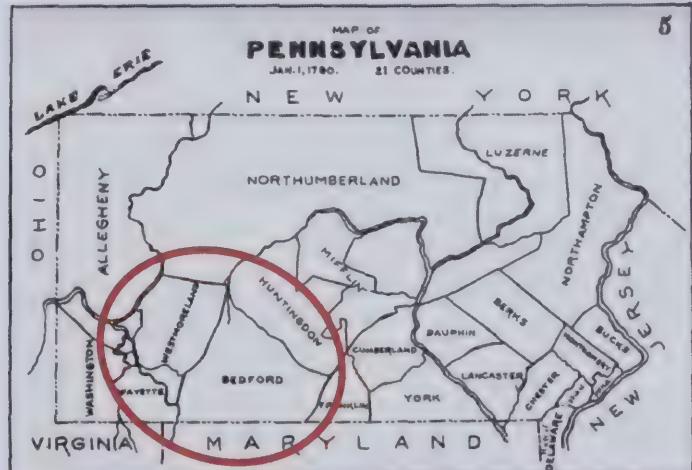
Elizabeth died at their home in Westmoreland County in 1779. Sometime after that Frederick remarried Christina Magdalena (nee Lenhardt) Harman, widow of Christian Harman.

Descendants of Ernst Fredrich Dumbauld reports that "Ernest served as Ranger on the Frontier and Private in the Westmoreland County Militia."³¹⁹

The Daughters of American Revolution

have admitted into membership the descendants of Abraham Dumbauld, confusing him for Frederick.³²⁰

Frederick Tinbold [sic] is recorded in the 1790 Census of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, residing in Donegal Township, next door to his son and family, Peter Tinbold [sic]. Living here were two males over 16 and one female over 16.



Map of Pennsylvania counties in 1790 showing Bedford and Westmoreland Counties adjacent.

Frederick Dumbold [sic] wrote a Will that provided for his family. In this Will, he said, "I ordain that my widow shall have a milk cow and a black yearling mare colt for

³¹⁹ Sons of the American Revolution Nat'l #CA2903.

³²⁰ DAR National #271566.

her share, but she has to find food for the said cow and colt herself.”

He mentioned his Christian faith and referred to Jesus Christ.

The Will arranged disbursement of sheep, “horse creatures”, “horned cattle”, and hogs, farming utensils, clothing, a “Rifle Gun”, Loom, “all the wool as well as what is spun already”, small Bible, and a big brass kettle.

He doesn’t mention his widow by name but does identify his stepchildren, Frederick Harman and Barbara Harmon, and his own daughters, Barbara Robinson, Elizabeth Mackendoerser, and Rosina Schlachter, and son-in-law Ludowick Bonsy³²¹

He left his “plantation” to be farmed by Frederick Harman for six years, then to be equally divided among his children and stepchildren.

The Will was signed 15 December 1790 in Westmoreland County, and probated 5 March 1791 in Bedford County, implying that he died between those dates and lived near the border of these two counties.

Christina migrated westward with her son where she died thirty years later on 4 May 1820 in Fairfield County, Ohio.

³²¹ Pennsylvania, Wills & Probate Records, 1680-1993,
Westmoreland Co., Will #69.

Michael Eckerlin Jr. (1693-)

Michael Eckerlin was born in Europe about 1693. He immigrated to America with a second group migration of Schwartzenau Brethren in 1725 and lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pietist movement which was strongly persecuted in the old country.

Michael Eckerlin was the son of Michael Eckerlin, Sr. (1660-1725) (see page 153) and was born in Strassburg, Alsace (present day France). He was christened in the Lutheran Church in 1693, an action that usually happened shortly after birth.

Two reliable sources are *Eberly Family History 1700-1974* compiled by Paul C. Bennetch,³²² and David G. Eberly's *History of the Eberly Family*.³²³ Eckerlin is a High German name which translates into the English name Eberly.

Michael married Veronica Ulrich prior to 1715. They were the parents of six children: Jacob U., your ancestor Peter Ulrich (1717-1798) (see page 99), Michael III, Magdalena Barbara, Maria Elizabeth, and Ulrich U. Eberly.

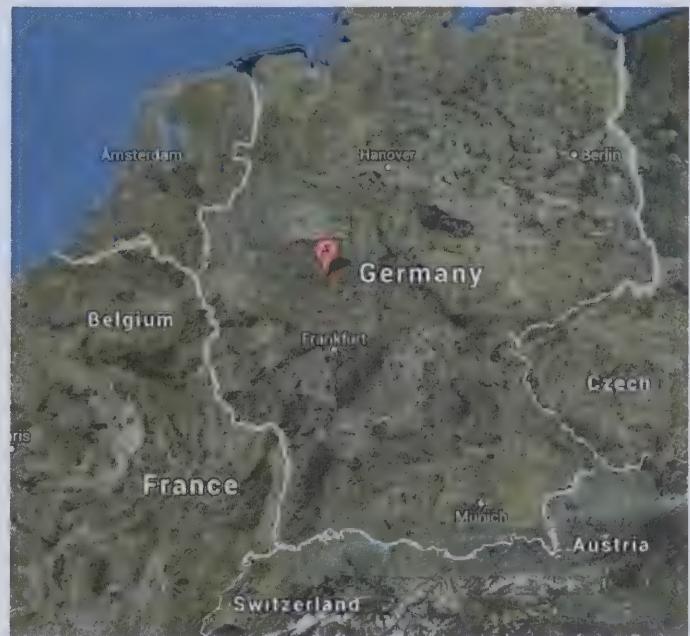
Although we have no record of Veronica's parents, she was born about 1690. *Eberly Family History* also states, "It is apparent that his wife was the daughter of a Swiss family who had fled to Schwartzenau on acct. of religious persecution."

They were a part of the Schwartenzau Brethren, a movement begun in 1708 that felt the Lutheran and Reformed denominations did not go far enough in reforming the church. They felt the church was spiritual and did not need an organizational government. They later became known as German Baptists.

Rev. E. Elmer Sensenig of Allentown, Pennsylvania, produced *Pamphlet No. 1* on the origin of the Eberly family in America:

"In 1709 several families from the Palatinate, descendants of the Swiss Mennonites, settled on Pequa Creek, Lancaster County, Penna. With this colony came Hans Herr,

a Mennonite minister, who dispensed to them the word of life. The Mennonites were of course the first regularly organized denomination of the County..."



Modern map of Germany locating Schwartzenau with the 'A' pin.

"Some time before 1727, Hans Herr returned to the 'old country' and went amongst the oppressed members of his faith and encouraged them to migrate to America and settle there and develop the land. As a result of his endeavors, there migrated during 1727, 348 Palatinate families, and making a total of 1240 persons. Among them were the Eberlees. They came not as disloyalites but were encouraged to come to Pennsylvania to settle and improve the country..."³²⁴ Sensenig, however, mistook a Heinrich Eberly for our Michael. Michael's brother, Israel Eckerlin, gives the date of arrival as 1725.

The British government required all foreign immigrants to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Crown when entering America as of 1727. Our Eckerlin (Eberly) family arrived in 1725 before that law, and there is no record of their arrival.

³²² Bennetch, Paul C, *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., R.D. 2, Denver CO, 1974.

³²³ Eberly, David G., *History of the Eberly Family*, Clay, PA, 1928.

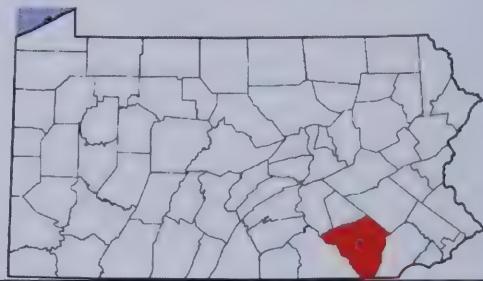
³²⁴ Sensenig, Rev. E. Elmer, *Pamphlet No. 1*, Allentown, PA.

When coming to America, the Eberly family associated with the Ephrata Cloister, a monastical group of the German Baptist Brethren Church. On the Church of the Brethren website, Ronald Gordon describes this religious movement:

"As the German Baptist Brethren established themselves in the New World, they quickly welcomed and gave assistance to others from the Old World, and one such individual was Conrad Beissel who later became a member of the Conestoga congregation in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. But instead of acclimating himself into the Brethren culture, he attempted to influence them with his more emotional and spiritual mysticism, particularly his teachings regarding celibacy and Sabbath [Saturday] worship. After experiencing constant friction with the elders, Beissel finally broke with the Brethren and established his own experiment in faith at Ephrata in 1732. In the following years, the Brethren increasingly began leaving their congregations to join him along the Cocalico Creek..."

"In December of 1728, he [Beissel] openly declared his independence from the Brethren as he instructed follower Jan Meyle to rebaptize him in the Conestoga Creek. He soon moved to Ephrata and later established a formal colony in 1732, to pursue his own vision of spiritual mysticism. The attempts of the German Baptist Brethren to reconcile Beissel and return him to the fold were in vain. His vibrant personality and eloquent speaking abilities endeared other Brethren and attracted many outside converts. There was a gradual exodus from many Brethren settlements to the Cloister at Ephrata, especially following the death of Alexander Mack in 1735 (founder of the Schwarzenau Brethren). In the wake of Mack's influence, Beissel achieved prominence and embarked on a steady course of proselytizing which was immensely successful. He literally moved the entire Brethren congregation at Falckner's Swamp to Ephrata. Beissel's followers were vegetarians and grew their own food in several gardens. Tour guides relate that lamb being served during communion was the only time the faithful were allowed to eat meat. Needless to say, communion was requested often. Members were generally monastic and segregated in rustic living quarters by gender. Married couples were later admitted, building their own houses on the grounds. The colony was very autonomous. It had orchards, gardens, grain-fields, the resources to manufacture clothing from flax, plus a saw-mill, and printing press. A number of artisans were very skilled in crafts such as clock-making and decorative writing term-

ed Fraktur. Some of the first "casement" type windows in America were installed in the larger buildings. Cloistered living was austere, members wore plain white hooded cloaks to disassociate themselves from the distraction of individual clothing styles. Most living quarters or cells in the Sister's House were very small with a hard wood bench for a bed and a solid wooden block for a pillow. Passageways in this large dormitory were narrow. Doorways often had a heavy support beam that forced dwellers to bend over as they entered another room. Park tour guides must frequently remind modern visitors to bend forward in order to keep from bumping their heads. One of the more significant elements of Beissel's teachings was that celibacy is the most advantageous means of opening and maintaining a reliable channel of spiritual communication to God, for it relieves the mind of the recurring distraction of sensual pleasures. Since food and clothing were produced within the Cloister, much time was involved in tending to a variety of everyday chores, such as gardening, mending, transporting goods between numerous buildings, and naturally the laborious tasks of cooking and preparing meals."



Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Members of the Cloisters were given Monastic names. Michael Eckerlin was known as Brother Emmanuel and Brother Elimelech.

It is folklore that Michael, Gabriel and Israel went south to Virginia to evangelize and start a church. Gabriel and Israel returned to the Cloister, and then, during the French and Indian War, went westward as missionaries to the Indians. While there, they were arrested by the French and sent to Canada to be tried as spies. They were either executed or sent back to France to be enslaved. They were never heard from again.

Michael, however, went further south to the Carolinas to plant another church, but disappeared from the record, never to be heard from again. This left Veronica to be the head of her family alone.

Between 1751 and 1754, Veronica's son, Jacob, had a falling out with the Cloister leadership. The Cloister was a communal effort. People worked for the good of the entire community. The disagreement pertained to land ownership, and he and his family left the commune and purchased land for themselves. Mother Eberly moved with them and spent her remaining years with family. This tract of land, about a mile square, is now known as Durlach, in the northern part of Lancaster (then Chester) County, Pennsylvania, along the south side of the Black Ridge of the South Mountains, and about 5 miles north of Ephrata.

Another bit of folklore tells that old mother Eberly lived with Jacob, her firstborn, and money was very scarce, and the nearest store was in the village of Lancaster, more than 36 miles away. So it happened that Jacob had to go to town one day, and the aged mother gave him a half-shilling, sometimes called a "levy", worth about 12 cents, to bring some molasses home for her; she had tasted no molasses for a very long time. The mother was extremely anxious that her son should bring some home for her, so that she might taste molasses again. But her son, instead of buying molasses, bought a cow bell, for they had been accustomed to have the cows in the woods and woodlands, and could find them better if they had a bell attached to them. As Jacob came close to the home, he rang this cow bell, then the mother cried bitterly because she was so disappointed, she being hungry for molasses, and after all received none.³²⁵

Veronica died in Durloch, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1765, the year Parliament passed The Stamp Act, taxing the thirteen colonies to finance British military protection in North America, beginning an ongoing protest in America that led to the American Revolution.

Eberly Family History records, "We have no authentic record of the first burials in the Eberly graveyard. In the Pioneer days there were no church cemeteries and members of the family and in many cases neighbors buried their dead on the Family homestead. It was in this manner that the Eberly graveyard was started and many are buried there. It was not until 1914 that exact boundaries were established and an iron fence built around it. Then in 1920 plans were made for a monument to be purchased between the cemetery and highway. This required that there be a charter drawn up to conduct such business as

was required. The Eberly Family Association charter was granted on March 7, 1921. Donations were solicited to pay for the monument and a Trust Fund was set up for the perpetual maintenance of the cemetery... The burial area is seventy two feet north to south and sixty five feet east to west."



This is the Eberly homestead where Veronica died. The house was built about 1751. (From Eberly Family History)

There is no existing marker here for Veronica. A memorial marker has been erected on the traditional site of mother Eberly's grave which reads: "IN MEMORY OF THE PIONEER EBERLY FAMILY IN AMERICA, The Mother Eberly and Her Six Children, Jacob - Michael - Peter - Ulrich - Two Daughters, Who came from Switzerland and settled in this vicinity in about 1730. Erected by the Eberly Family Association 1920" (see next page).

³²⁵ Bennet, Paul C, *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Saul Printing Co., R.D. 2, Denver CO, 1974, p. 16.

IN MEMORY OF
THE PIONEER ZOELLER
FAMILY
IN AMERICA
THE MOTHER ZOELLER
AND HER SIX CHILDREN
JACOB, MICHAEL, PETER
DANIEL, JOHN DAVID AND
THOMAS ZOELLER
BUTZERLAND
BEARDED RIGG
VICINITY 1739
ERECTED BY
ZOELLER FAMILY
ASSOCIATION 1920

Christian Newkomer (1697-1799)

Peter U. Eberly had married Catherine Newcomer. Catherine's father was Christian Newkomer. There were three Christian Newcomers living in Lancaster County after the American Revolution, and there are only a few references that are conclusively our Christian Newkomer. It is not known when or where he was born. Some researchers say he was the immigrant from the Palatinate region, and some say he was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Our ancestor lived in Cocalico Township, near the Berks County border. He was not listed as a taxable in 1779. We cannot track this line back further conclusively.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

Christian married Barbara (probably Uln) before 1723. To this union three known children were born: Christian, Jr., your ancestor Catherine (1727-1799) (see page 99), and Jonathan Newcomer.

Christian Newcomer [sic] was first listed among free-holders who had possessions in West Cocalico Township in 1780, with his assessments: "Christian Newcomer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £329, tax £155."³²⁶

Christian Newcomer [sic], was next listed among the residents of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, in 1786.³²⁷

Christⁿ [sic] Newkomer was recorded in the 1790 Census of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, living near his son, Jno. Newkomer. Residing here were one male under 16, one male over 16, and one female.³²⁸



Lancaster County Township map locating West and East Cocalico at the northern point against Berks County.

Christian Newkomer [sic] signed a Will on 28 January 1799 and it was Proved 28 May 1800, signifying he died between those dates. In part, he recorded, "I give and bequeath all my Personal Estate unto my beloved wife Barbara but if against my exspectation she should marrie again she shall pay one half thereof as the same shall be appraised to my Executors for the use of my Grantson John Newkomer...and give and bequeath all my Plantation or Tract of Land whereon I now live containing fifty three acres with the appurtenances unto my Grantson John Newkomer...provided that during his minority my said beloved wife Barbara shall have the possession use and profits of the said Land...and after he shall come to his age of twenty one years he shall give her House Room on the same and shall sufficiently Maintain her out of the same if she remains a widow."³²⁹

There are no grave markers for Christian or Barbara. If our estimated date of birth is correct, Christian was 102 years old at his death, the oldest of your Diehl ancestors.

³²⁶ Ellis, *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*, p. 721-722.

³²⁷ Pennsylvania Septennial Census 1779-1863, year 1786.

³²⁸ 1790 Census of Lancaster County, PA, Cocalico Twp.,

Heinrich Dierdorff (1700-1749)

Heinrich Dierdorff was an original immigrant and carpenter by trade and worked in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and later Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His family was deeply connected with the German Baptists (Church of the Brethren) at the Ephrata Cloister.

The name Dierdorff means 'Deer Village', and likely was a surname adopted by an earlier generation to state where they were from to escape persecution. There is a Dierdorf, Germany, near Neuwied in the Palatinate, probably founded by a relative.

Heinrich (or Henry, in English) Dierdorff was born between 1700-1709 in Neuwied in what is today the modern state of Rhineland, in the Palatinate (Pfalz) region of what is today southwest Germany, on the East side of the Rhine River. He was the eldest of nine children born to German Immigrants Antony Dirdorff, Jr. (1681-1745), and Christiana Unknown (see page 157).



Town of Neuwied in the Palatinate in 1784 (65 years after Heinrich's departure). This town was completely destroyed during the Thirty Years War 100 years earlier, so it was a newly rebuilt city when Heinrich lived there.

Biographical information is gleaned from *Miscellaneous Notes on the Deardorff Family*³³⁰ and *Genealogical Facts and Stories of the Dierdorff Family*³³¹, referred to in this biography as simply *Dierdorff Family*.

Although immigration records are unavailable for that early date, he apparently came to America with his father

and younger brothers about 1719 when his next younger brother was not of age, so he was probably born about 1700.

Heinrich, along with his parents and family, settled in New Jersey. *Dierdorff Family* records: "In the New Jersey Archives, Sudie Wingert found that in the New Jersey Legislature of 1730 a law was passed to naturalize certain persons who were 'born under the allegiance of the Emperor of Germany and other princes in amity with the Crown of Great Britain and have settled themselves and their effects in the Province of New Jersey'". In the list are Hendrick Dirdorff [sic] (apparently the oldest son of Anthony and listed separately, as being of age and naturalized in his own right), and Anthony Dirdorff [sic] and his four sons Peter, John, Anthony and Christian...His name also is there listed as Hendrick Dirdorf [sic].



Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Dierdorff Family continues, "Earlier family historians did not include Henry among the sons of Anthony, Sr., listing only four sons. They did not have the will of Anthony, Sr., showing Heinrich as the oldest child, nor the naturalization, which accounts for the error. Sudie Wingert wrote me: 'Several years ago I was told by J. H. Deardorff, now deceased, that Anthony, Sr., had five sons. His oldest son, Henry, being of age, had to make separate application for naturalization'."

About ten years after their immigration, Heinrich mar-

ried Anna Catrina Fahnestock about 1729 when she was 19. Known by some researchers as Anna Catrina (Catrina is the German form of Catherine) and by others as Elizabeth, she was the daughter of Liborine (or Liborius) Fahnestock and Catherina Brenna, Prussian residents. She was born 15 September 1710, and named after her mother. Her parents spent their lives in Westphalia, in what later

³³⁰ Weeks, Jennie N., *Miscellaneous Notes on the Deardorff Family*, Riley Co. Gen. Soc., Manhattan, KS, p. 8.

³³¹ Dierdorff, Lee H., *Genealogical Facts and Stories of the Dierdorff Family No. 1*, about 1963, p. 9-10.

became Prussia. Little is known of this family in the old country.

Dierdorff Family recounts, "Sudie Wingert quoted the Fahnestock Family Memorial as stating that Anna arrived at the N. Y. port with her brother, Dierich, in the fall of 1726.. They rented a farm on the Raritan River in N. J., which was midway between Philadelphia and New York City, and a 15 minute walk from Amwell, N. J."

The Fahnestock Genealogy says: "Tradition states that [Anna Catrina's brother] Johann Diedrich Fahnestock came to America to avoid conscription, fearing that on account of his size and strength he might be forced to join the guards of Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, all of whom were of gigantic stature. While this may have been true, he was also undoubtedly influenced in his decision by the fact that his older brother Johann Heinrich [Fahnestock] would (and did) inherit the Halten farm. About the last of June 1726 he set sail from Holland for America, via England, arriving at New York on St. Michael's Day, September 19th. He was accompanied by his wife, two oldest sons, the younger of whom died on the voyage, and his sister, Anna Catrina, who later married Heinrich Dierdorff. In a letter written to his relatives from New York, Oct. 15, 1726...he says, among other things, that they were fourteen days on the journey from Holland to England and ten weeks from England to New York.

"He [Dietrich] found the New World much to his liking and was impressed with the high wages, the abundance and cheapness of food, and the low taxes. He probably earned his living at first as a weaver since he brought with him a weaver's shuttle and writes that it was a 'necessary occupation'. Two years after his arrival in New York he was settled on the Raritan River, near Amwell, N. J., 'close to the Evangelical Church', where he lived for many years in association with the Dunkards. The community centered around a crossroads now known as Baptists town but on older records as Dunkertown. It is in Delaware Twp., Hunterdon Co., N. J., about a mile northeast of the Washington Headquarters. At first he rented his land there, on which he raised cattle, horses and cows...Living near him was his sister, Anna Catrina, who had married a carpenter, Heinrich Dierdorff 'born in the Duchy of Neuwit', son of Anthony and Christina Dierdorff."³³²



Amwell Township was located at the southern rim of Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Heinrich was naturalized 9 July 1730 during the session of the Assembly of the New Jersey Legislature.

Heinrich and Anna Catrina were the parents of eight children together (three surviving into adulthood): your ancestor Abraham Fahnestock (1728-1801) (see page 105), Christiana, and Henry, Jr. Dierdorff.

Anna Catrina died at the young age of 32 about 1742 in Hunterdon County. There is no known grave marker for her. She left three minor children, the youngest a newborn, in the care of her working husband.

Shortly thereafter Heinrich remarried the young Elizabeth Moore, who came in as stepmother to the three children. Elizabeth was the daughter of Jacob Moore and Anna Apolonia Moret, of which nothing is known. Elizabeth was born 17 December 1721 in New Jersey.

³³² Pitman, Harold Minot, *The Fahnestock Genealogy: Ancestors and Descendants of Johann Diedrich Fahnestock*, Rumford Press, 1945, p. 10-11.

Shortly after their marriage, Heinrich and his new wife, Elizabeth, moved westward to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they next settled. Heinrich and his first wife Anna Catrina, gave birth to their youngest in New Jersey between 1741 and 1744. The first child of his second marriage, with Elizabeth, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in November 1746. So, they moved to Pennsylvania between those dates where they took up residence in Cocalico Township.

The Fahnestock family and Heinrich's parents, the Dierdorff family, had converted to the German Baptist faith³³³ through evangelists from the Ephrata Cloister and had moved to Lancaster County between 1738 and 1746 to be a part of that movement. Now Heinrich and Elizabeth followed to that area.³³⁴



Hunterdon County, New Jersey, is located between New York and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, showing the westward migration of the Fahnestock and Dierdorff families.

Heinrich and Elizabeth were the parents of two boys together: Isaac and Jacob Deardorff.

Heinrich purchased 170 acres of land in 1746³³⁵, and another 50 acres from his brother-in-law Diedrich Fahnestock in Cocalico Township in 1750.³³⁶

Heinrich entered into an indentured business relationship with Daniel Bollinger, brother of son Abraham's wife.

Heinrich signed a Last Will & Testament on 23 November 1749. That Will was probated the next year in 1750, showing that he died between those dates. He was at the oldest 50 years of age, and left Elizabeth to care for two very young sons and three minor stepchildren, one of whom was your ancestor, Abraham Fahnestock Dierdorff, who was about 19. Emancipation occurred at age 21 in those days.



Cocalico Township is located at the northeast point of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Ephrata is located just to the West in what is today Clay Township.

Henry's three children, Abraham, Christine, and Henry "are mentioned in his Will, probated 1749 in Lancaster Co., Pa., as well as 'the young children' of his second wife...Under this Will, guardians were appointed for the children in 1750. Abraham was appointed for his brother Henry, [while] Isaac and Jacob, children of Elizabeth Moore, b. 1746 and 1747 respectively, chose as their guardian Daniel Bollinger, 'who was the husband of Elizabeth, the late widow of Henry Deardorff'."

³³³ Gibson, John, *History of York County, Pennsylvania from the Earliest Time to the Present*, p. 389.

³³⁴ Sachse, Julius Friedrich, *German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1708-1800*, Vol. I, p. 368-172.

³³⁵ Deed Book B, Lancaster Co., PA, p. 344 & 348.

³³⁶ *The Fahnestock Genealogy: Ancestors and Descendants of Johannes Diedrich Fahnestock*, Philadelphia, PA, p. 12.

The Will, in its entirety (and preserving the many spelling errors), reads as follows: "HENRY DEARDUFF, Deceased. November 23rd 1749. Henry Dearduff his last will and testament, to my eldes son Abraham fif & twenty pound - Chriestine my eldes daughter fif and twenty pound - Heneery my secundn son fif and twenty, Abraham my eldes son fif pound out out of my asteat and to my beloved wife the third of my asteat a moveables and they shall leave upon it whiel thy can live paseable to geare and if thy will not live upon their father Eaest with their mouther tele thy com to eage the tow oldes migt leavel fif to help to reas the yong cheldearen.

Saeled with my hand and saeiel.

-Henry Dearduff

Witnesses were Charles Hoerlocher and Edward Bailey."³³⁷

There is no burial record for Henry Dierdorff.

So, Heinrich died deeply indebted to his partner, Daniel Bollinger. Elizabeth likely would have lost her farm and

home. As noted in the Will quoted above, Elizabeth immediately remarried Daniel Bollinger and there was expected strain in the family relationship with the older teen-aged children. This makes us wonder if this was a forced marriage.

Dan¹ [Daniel] Bollinger was recorded in the 1790 Census of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, residing in Cocalico Township. Living here were two males over 16, 3 males under 16, and 4 females.³³⁸

Daniel died in 1791 in Cocalico, Schuynskell, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth died in 1800. There are no existing records of dates or places of death or burial.

Although the Church of the Brethren were pacifists and resisted military service on religious grounds, their son, Henry Deardorff, Jr. served during the American Revolution as a Priest in Company 8th, 7th Battalion, from York County, Pennsylvania, in 1785 under Captain Jakes.³³⁹

³³⁷ Will Book H, Vol. I, p. 150, Lancaster Co. PA, Henry Dearduff, 23 November 1749.

³³⁸ 1790 Census of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Cocalico Twp., p. 167.

³³⁹ Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series, Vol. III, p. 1445.

Hans Rudolph Bollinger (1700-1772)

Hans Rudolph Bollinger was born in Switzerland and was the immigrant ancestor in this family line. He was married twice and was a successful farmer in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Hans Rudolph was born in Bollingen, Canton Sankt Gallen, Switzerland, in about 1700. Researchers believe his parents were Johann Bollinger and Catherine *Unknown* who both died in the old country.



The Canton of St. Gallen is located in the northeast corner of modern Switzerland. Bollingen is on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) across from Germany. It is a village within the city of Rapperswil-Jona in the Canton.

Hans, better known as Rudolph, or Rudy, to friends, married Elisabeth *Unknown*³⁴⁰ prior to 1728 in Switzerland.

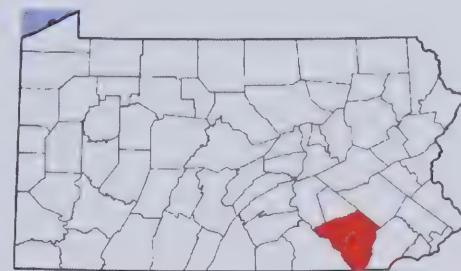
These were the days of extreme tension between Catholic and Protestant kingdoms and conscription of young men to fight these battles. Details of Rudolph's motivation are lost to history, but he and Elisabeth migrated to America before 1728, when their first son was born.

The Bollingers settled on the Conestoga River in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Rudolph and Elisabeth were the parents of nine children together: Daniel, your ancestor Magdalena (1730-)³⁴¹ (see page 103), Anna,

Elizabeth, Barbara, Christian, Sophie, Maria, and Hans Rudolph Bollinger, Jr.³⁴²

Elisabeth died in 1747, leaving Rudy to care for their minor children. He then remarried Catharine Flickinger about 1755. She was the widow of Ludwig Bloom (or Blum), who died in 1751. He was about age 55 when remarried, and she was 44-50.

To this union one son was born: Abraham Bollinger, making Rudy the father of ten children.



Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Catharine is believed to have been born between 1705 and 1711 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Her Flickinger parents cannot be identified.



The Conestoga River as seen from the Hunsecker's Mill Covered Bridge in Lancaster County.

³⁴⁰ Marquet, Cynthia, Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley, 2013.

³⁴¹ Bollinger Fraktur, Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 1763.

³⁴² The History of the Clan of Rudolph Bollinger From Switzerland, 1951.

Im Jahr Christi 1728, den 28ten Martins, ist
unsere Sohn DANIEL BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 35 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1730, den 15:16ten Decemb.
ist unsere Tochter MAGDALENA BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 33 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1732, den 14ten Februarius,
ist unsere Tochter ANNA BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 31 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1734, den 1:2ten Martins, ist
unsere Tochter ELISABETH BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 29 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1736, den 15:16ten Januarius,
ist unsere Tochter BARBARA BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 27 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1738, den ersten Januarius,
ist unser Sohn CHRISTIAN BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 25 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1741, den 2ten Maius, ist un-
sere Tochter SOPHIA BOLLINGER
gebohren an der Connestogue. Alt 22
Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1743, im Martins, ist unsre
Tochter MARIA BOLLINGER ge-
bohren an der Connestogue. Alt 20 Jahr, 1763.

Im Jahr Christi 1748, den 12ten Septem-
ber, ist HANS RUDOLPH BOLLINGER
geboren an der Cocalico, in Connestogue.
Alt 15 Jahr, 1763. Die Sonne und Mer-
curius sind seine Planeten.

Im Jahr Christi 1750, den 11ten Februarius
zwischen 7 und 8 Uhr Morgens, ist ALEXA-
NDRA BOLLINGER zur Welt gebo-
hren an der Connestogue. Folgende Planeten
erschienen in der Geburts-Stunde:

Mond in Zwilling, 29.	Jupiter und Waage, 18.
Sonne in Wasserzeichen 22.	Mars und Krebs, 0.
Saturnus und Wasser- zeichen, 4.	Venus und Fische, 18.
	Mercurius und Fische, 4.

This is the Bollinger Fraktur, a broadside listing the birthdates, birthplaces and zodiac signs of each of the Bollinger children. It was printed at Ephrata in 1763 and is considered to be the first family record published in America.

Rudy [sic] Bollinger is listed in the early tax records
owning 40 acres of cleared land and 110 acres of wood-
land, 2 horses and 4 cows.³⁴³

*executow my will as per my own dire
Rudolph X his mark*

This is Rudolph's actual mark from his Will. Note it is a
simple X, signifying he was illiterate.

The Will record reads, in its entirety and preserving the original spellings: "Rudolph Bollinger, Deceased. Be it remembered, That on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and seventy, that I Rudolph Bolinger of Cocalico township, in the county of Lancaster, being verry sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect memory, thanks be given unto God therefore, calling unto mind the mortality of this life, well knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in the following manner.

³⁴³ Pennsylvania Tax & Exoneration, 1768-1801, p.145.

"First, I will and bequeath unto Catherine, my beloved wife, all the goods which she brought to me, and also, I give and bequeath unto my said wife the third part of all my movable estate, beside which she brought to me, and I also order and direct that my said wife shall live in my house were I now live, during her widowhood, and shall also have every year, during her widowhood the following artickles, to wit, fifteen bushels of clean wheat, and six bushels of ric & five bushels of oats, five bushels of buckwheat, three bushels of indian corn, ten pounds of hackled hemp, and ten pounds hackled flax, and as much tow of each sort, and ten pounds of wool, four gallons of whiskey, two barrels of syder, or if it should fail with the apples, but one barrel, and apples as much as she has occation for her own use, and forty pounds of beef, forty pounds of pork, and two wagon load of hay, one of second crop, and one of first crop, and as much straw as she wants for her own use, and she shall have pasture on my said plantation for one cow, were the other creatures are at pasture; and my said wife shall also have all the land in the field, about the house and stable for her use, during said term, and she shall have liberty to carry the water in the said field to water some meadow and she shall have good firewood delivered to her at her house, as much as she wants for her use; but if my said wife should marry again, then she shall move off from said premises, and all this yearly income shall cease, and in stead thereof she shall have thirteen pounds lawfull money, every year, during her lifetime. And further, I give and bequeath unto my said wife the sum of one hundred pounds, lawfull money of this Province, to be paid to her in the following manner, ten pounds in one year after my son Abraham Bolinger is arived to the age of twenty one years, and then ten pounds every year, until the said hundred pounds be paid.

"Further, I will and bequeath unto my two sons Rudolph Bolinger and Abraham Bolinger, all my plantation and tract of land whereon I now live, the half thereof for the said Rudolph Bolinger, to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever, including the old house; and the other half part for the said Abraham Bolinger, his heirs and assigns forever; on such conditions that they my said two sons must pay or secure to be paid unto my hereafter named executors, the sun of ten hundred pounds, lawfull money aforesaid, to be paid in the following manner, in one year after my said son Abraham is of the age of twenty-one years, then they my said two sons must pay to my said wife, the sum of ten pounds, and then ten pounds every year until her hundred pounds be paid; and the remainder nine hundred pounds is to be paid in the following manner to be divided amoungst my children hereafter mentioned,

Daniel Bolinger, Magdelena, Anna, and Elizabeth, deceased, (her son, Abraham France, shall have his mother Elizabeth's share,) Christian, Barbara, Soffea, Mary; and my son Daniel shall have fifteen pounds more than one of the rest of my children; and Christian shall have ten pounds more than one of the rest of the other children; and my sons Rudolph and Abraham shall pay every year forty pounds, till the said sum of nine hundred pounds be paid; the first payment to begin at the time my wife's one hundred pounds begins above mentioned; and the first payment my oldest son Daniel & Magdelina shall have, and Ana and Abraham France the second, and so on according to their twin still the oldest first, as first begun; and then to begin at Daniel and Magdelena, so that each child above mention gits their share; and after my said wife's hundred pound is paid, then my said two sons shall pay fifty pounds yearly, till said sum is paid.

"Further, I ordain, that my executors shall make vendue, and sell all my movable estate; and I ordain that my step daughter Christina Blum, shall have thirty pounds, to be paid out of my said movable estate, and the remainder shall be equaly divided amoungst all my children, except Abraham, he shall have ten pounds more than one of the rest out of the movable estate aforesaid, and if my son Abraham should die without issue, then his portion shall be equally divided amoungst all the rest of my said children.

"Further, I order and direct, that my executors shall divide the said plantation between my said two sons, equally, so that the both places can have the benefit of watering the meadows, and after said place is divided, my said two sons shall chuse two men, and the executors; and they the said two men and the executors shall praise my son Rudolph's place and Abraham's; and if one place is worth more than the other, then the one must pay as much out, according to the praisement of said men.

"And I nominate my trusty friends, Christian Rohrbough and Jacob Senseman, my true and lawfull executors, whom I hereby impower to give deeds for said land to my said two sons, which deeds I acknowledge to be valid and lawfull as if done by my own person at any time when said my sons gives sufficient security for the moneys due by them, according to this my last will, & I do hereby disanull all other former wills and testaments; and this is my last will and testament and no other.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

"All the articles to be payd to my said wife, yearly, or the money, if she marries again, my said two sons Rudolph and Abraham must pay to her, or give security before the deeds are signed by my said executors to my

said sons; as witness my hand the day & year aforesaid; and the executors must rent out the place till Abraham is of age.

Rudolph Bolinger" (his mark)

This Will was probated 28 July 1772. He signed this Will with an X, signifying he was illiterate.

Catherine was likely residing with her youngest son, Abraham Bollinger when the 1790 Federal Census was enumerated in Cocalico Township. Residing here were two males under 16, two males over 16, and 4 females. They lived next to adult son Rudy Bollinger³⁴⁴. Catherine lived on as a widow another 25 years after Rudolph's death, dying on 17 February 1797.



Rudolph Bollinger's grave marker in a small family cemetery on a farm located at 224 Meadow Valley Road, Ephrata, Pennsylvania. It is now partially buried. The marker reads: "RUDOLPH BOLINGER GESTORBEN (died) 1772". Elisabeth's grave and one other are also here. Note they spelled Bollinger with one 'L'.



Gravemarker for Elisabeth Bollinger next to Rudolph's. It reads: "1747 ELISABET(H) BOLINGER GESTORBEN". (Both from Findagrave.com)

³⁴⁴ 1790 Census of Lancaster County, PA.

Ulrich Zug (1697-1747)

Ulrich Zug was the immigrant ancestor in this family, converted to the Brethren Church, and farmed in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Ulrich was born about 1697 in Heidelberg, Baden (now southwest Germany). His parents had fled from Canton Berne, Switzerland due to religious persecution. Although they found safety in Protestant-leaning Baden, rumors of war made living there tense.



The Rhine River Valley was the migratory route northward for those fleeing religious persecution in Switzerland, Alsace and the Palatinate. Canton Bern was just south of Basel. Heidelberg is center right.

The leading researcher for this immigrant family is Harry Zook, author of *Zug/Zuck/Zouck/Zook Genealogy*.³⁴⁵

His parents were likely Hans Peter Zug and Barbli Dierstein, but this is unconfirmed.³⁴⁶ His father was not the famous Swiss Anabaptist preacher Hans Zug who was imprisoned in Switzerland for his faith.

³⁴⁵ Zook, Harry D., *Zug/Zuck/Zouck/Zook Genealogy*, Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, 1983.

³⁴⁶ Strassburger, Ralph Beaver, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, PA German Society, Norristown, PA, 1934, Vol I, p. 10.

The meaning of the name 'Zug' is unknown.

Although some researchers purport that this family came from Canton Zug, there is no evidence to that fact (perhaps earlier generations came from there). There are no records of our Ulrich Zug in German records, but several Zug families resided in Baden at this time.

Ulrich married Barbara Bachman in Germany about 1723. Ulrich and Barbara were the parents of eight known children together: Jacob, Peter, Henry, Magdalena, your ancestor Johannes (1731-1821) (see page 107), Michael, Christian, and Christiana Zug.³⁴⁷

Barbara was born about 1699 in Oberdiessbach, Canton Bern, Switzerland, and was banished (or fled) to the Heidelberg area of Germany, where she met Ulrich. The family likely moved northward under the same persecution as the Zugs. They were Mennonites.

Barbara's parents were Hans Bachman and Magdalina Mosiman (see page 161).

Heidelberg and the surrounding areas were caught between rival factions of Catholic entities in France and Austria. The economy was devastated and young men were being conscripted to serve in potential battles. All this gave adequate reason for drastic measures to secure their future.

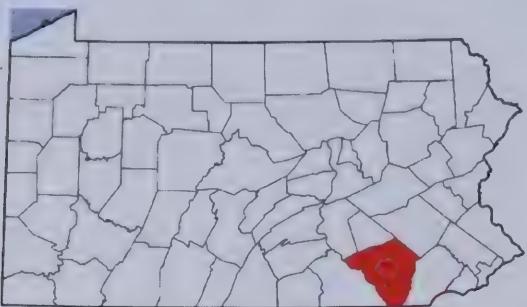
Ulrich and Barbara, along with their oldest two children, immigrated to America along with Ulrich's brother, Peter Zug, and family, arriving at the Port of Philadelphia on 27 September 1727. They travelled from Rotterdam on the ship *James Goodwill* with David Crockett, Captain.³⁴⁸

The family first settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, probably establishing themselves by working for others. Barbara's brother, Michael Bachman, had owned land here and they lived on his farm in Warwick (now Penn's) Township, about 14 miles northwest of the town of

³⁴⁷ *History of the Church of the Brethren in Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1708-1915*, New Era Printing Co., Lancaster County, PA, 1915.

³⁴⁸ Olive Tree Genealogy, Ship Passenger Lists.

Lancaster. In 1729 this portion of Chester was separated out to create Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1743 Ulrich purchased 343 acres in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

Berkhimer records: "Ulric [sic] Zug settled on his wife's brother's farm, a Michael Bachman, who owned land in Lancaster County, then called Warwick Twp, now Penn Twp. about one mile north of Unionville near White Oak Station, Penryn. A large monument is erected and constantly maintained to his memory in a little cemetery on this farm.

"Michael Bachman, his brother-in-law was a member of the Brethren church and no doubt this influenced Ulric [sic] Zug to leave his Mennonite faith and become a member of the Brethren. All of his family became members of the Brethren Church and were active in it, with the exception of Christiana who married John Musselman and went Mennonite. It would take considerable time to count all the descendants of Ulric [sic] Zug who either were elders or preachers in the Brethren Church and the Old Order German Baptist Brethren."

Barbara was christened in the Brethren Church in 1741. Ulrich joined the Brethren Church in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1742, when "He was baptized into the Brethren Church in 1742."

In a biography of Ulrich's great-great-grandson, John L. Zug, we find the following comment regarding Ulrich: "Ulrich Zug, a man of intelligence and thrift...was a member of the Dunkard faith, and belonged to that body of early Christians, who, although stern in belief, were ever righteous in their dealings. This faith was handed down to his descendants, and Abraham Zug, the grandfather, was a minister in that church, and his son, Rev.

John Zug, preached the doctrines of this religion for thirty years."³⁴⁹



The townships of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Warwick is north central.

Jerry Puckett's Families says, "Ulrich died intestate in early 1748. The inventory by Barbara Zouck, Administratrix, was filed 11 May 1748 and lists livestock, farm equipment, and furniture valued at 126 Pounds, appraised by Ulrich Burkhart and Peter Zouk. Barbara is believed to have died in 1759, for in the Spring of that year, the farm was divided between Jacob 'Tsuke' and Michael; the other children released their shares."³⁵⁰

Barbara was widowed with the care of minor children, but her brother and older children stepped up to care for the farm.

Jerry Puckett's Families records, "All are buried in the family graveyard where a monument to their memory has been erected by Ulrich's descendants through the efforts of Mary Zug Francis of Lebanon, PA. The cemetery is located about a mile north of Penryn, PA, on the Ronald Roher farm."

Barbara died in 1758/59 on the family farm in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

³⁴⁹ *Biographical Annals of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania*, J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, IL, 1904.

³⁵⁰ *Jerry Puckett's Families*, WorldConnect Project.



This large granite monument is a memorial to the Zug family and is located in the small family cemetery on the Zug plantation. Erected in 1927, it is located near Penryn, Lancaster County.

Martin Heffelfinger (1699-1742)

Martin Heffelfinger was an original Swiss immigrant, coming to this country for religious freedom and hope of a better economic future for his children. Barely having survived the voyage, he lost his wife at sea, and died soon after arriving in this country. In this unusual case we know more about Martin in the old country than in the new.

Martin Heffelfinger was born in Dieckten (now Diegten), Amt Farnsburg, Canton of Basel, Switzerland, in 1699.³⁵¹ He was christened on 26 September 1699, something usually done very soon after birth, sometimes the same day. That was the year that the Ottoman Turks signed a treaty giving up their centuries-old expansionist wars, paving the way for the British protectionist role in middle Europe, which opened the door for immigration to the British colonies for many persecuted souls.



This is a modern map of Switzerland showing the proximity to neighboring countries. The city of Basel is identified in the northwest corner. Baselland (or Basel-Country) is the canton south and east of Basel.

It is believed that Martin was the son of Johannes Häfelfinger (1666-1737) and Elisabeth Fiechter (1678-). At present this cannot be verified.

The Professor of the German Department at Dickinson College, himself a descendant of Martin Heffelfinger, wrote in 1938 of Martin's birthplace: "There can be hardly any doubt that the Heffelfingers take their family name from the town of Häfelfingen in Switzerland. There are many place names ending in -ingen and -fingen in southern Germany and Switzerland. These are possessive names and usually mark the ancestral home of a family. Häfel is a south German diminutive of Häfner (potter). So the conclusion must be that 'Häfelfingen' means the home of the potter – the place where pottery is made and doubtless the Häfelfingers were early and well known pottery makers, living near desirable and useful clay pits and kilns to have a village named for them."³⁵²



The village of Häfelfingen is nestled in this valley about ten miles due east of Diegten in the northwest corner of Switzerland. This is probably the ancestral home of the Heffelfinger family.

About 1722/23 Martin married Anna Maria Gysin (or Gaschen) in Diegten, Switzerland. The Reformed Church had developed a strong presence in this area and they most likely were members of the local Reformed Church in Diegten.

Martin and Anna were the parents of six children together: Hans Jakob, Elsbeth, Verena, your ancestor Anna (1729-1816) (see page 107), Martin Jr., and Johannes Heffelfinger. The DeKalb County, Indiana, Heffelfingers are

³⁵¹ Heffelfinger, John Byers, *The Heffelfinger Genealogy*, Newton, KS, 1951.

³⁵² Gerberick, Prof. Albert H., German Dept., Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA, Apr 1938.

descendants of Martin, Jr. This makes Keith and Lynda (Diehl) Heffelfinger Seventh Cousins once removed. That means Keith is a seventh generation grandson and Lynda is an eighth generation granddaughter.

At the time Martin and Anna lived there, their small rural community was a part of the Canton (county) of Basel. The Canton of Basel was dependent upon the City of Basel at that time. The Canton was a member of the Swiss Federation, a forerunner of the modern state of Switzerland. The majority of the rural residents were uneducated and their economy relied upon Basel, located on the Rhine River in a corner shared with what is today France and Germany, and was a major trade city with suburbs flowing into both countries.

This Heffelfinger family apparently belonged to one of the off-shoots of the protestant movement that began 500 years ago by Martin Luther. Basel, Switzerland was in the cross-hairs of the religious tug-of-war between French Catholic and Austrian Catholic competing powers. Neutrality had been declared in 1501 by the Swiss Federation (although the city and surrounding areas were plundered by passing armies from both sides), so conscription into a war effort was not a threat. Although an act of religious tolerance was observed, behind-the-scenes persecution of Protestants continued.

So, plans to immigrate to the new world were laid and Martin, Anna Maria, and five children (the oldest had died in Europe) arranged for departure. From the State Archives of Bern and Basel Switzerland, it was recorded that "Martin Häfelfinger of Diechten [called Wissen Martin, age 41]", was charged 10% tax on £1,100 worth of property, £20 for manumission for he and his wife, and £5 for each of the five children, a total of £155 to release them from bondage so they could leave the country.³⁵³

Wissen means 'Wise'. Names such as Martin the Wise were common in use to distinguish people of the same name. It also could refer to someone who was especially known for his uncommon wisdom.

Manumission is releasing one from slavery, most probably referring to their own indentured servitude. The implication is that Martin and his family were serfs in the feudal system. Land was owned by wealthy Lords for

whom the serfs were like tenant farmers with obligations to the Lords, including serving in his military at the wishes of the Lord. To be released from this serfdom required the payment of manumission fees.



Under the Swiss model, serfs were peasants who worked as slaves for the Lord who owned the land.

Martin Hefelfinger [sic] is on a departure list on March 16, 1740.

Martin and his five motherless children arrived at the Port of Philadelphia on 23 September 1740. There were 120 Palatines and Switzers aboard the ship *Friendship*, sailing from Rotterdam via Cowes, England, with William Vittery, Commander. The ship's log lists Hermanus Hefeling [sic], with five children. Philadelphia records state, "Anna Maria Gysin, 40, perished at sea due to the horrendous voyage conditions. Martin arrived in a very weakened condition." She would have been buried at sea.

Researcher Carol Ford summarizes from early records: "On this trip nearly sixty people from the Canton of Basel died, mostly from hunger. 'For they have had a very rough voyage with storm so that they have lost their provisions and cooking-kettles'."³⁵⁴

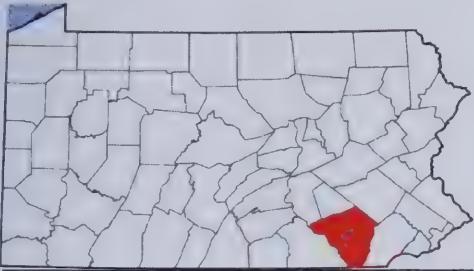
Also, aboard this ship was Mattis Mohler, also of Dieckten, age 31. *List of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies* states he "Died on the voyage bequeathing if not all, at least a good deal of his money to fellow-emigrants. In 1749 his relation at home 'sold' his inheritance to Jacob Joner...Mathiss Mohler died at sea. Wissen-Marti has inherited 12 doubloons of him." They may have been related.

³⁵³ Faust, Albert B., *List of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies*, The National Geographic Society, Washington D.C., 1925, Vol. II, p. 126.

³⁵⁴ Ford, Carol, Martin and Anna's Coming to America, 2012.

The same day they arrived, adult male immigrants were marched to the courthouse where they were required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown. On that list we find Marting Halfellfinger [sic] recorded.

Responsibility of caring for five minor children weighed heavily upon the immigrant Martin. The oldest was daughter Elsbeth, age 15, and the youngest was three-year-old Johannes, when they arrived. It is family folklore that a wealthy businessman named Caspar Wistar had advised Martin to leave Philadelphia and settle in the western frontier in Lancaster County where Caspar's sister resided.



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

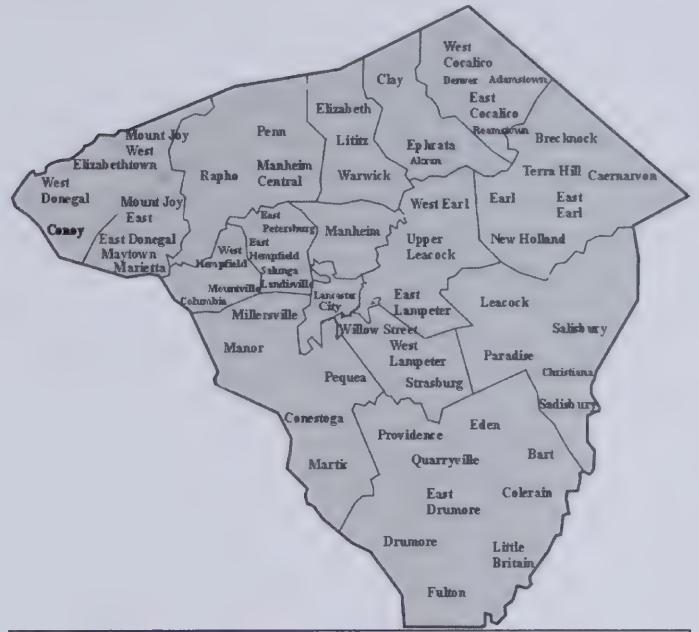
So, the family settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and likely worked off their indebtedness for ship's passage.

Martin soon remarried the widow Jeane (probably the Wistar sister) who also had children. Jeane was born about 1705 and lived a long life. Together they had one unknown son.

Martin signed a Last Will & Testament on 28 January 1742. He died later that year in Warwick Township. The entire text of his will, originally written in German, is translated (preserving misspellings): "I Martin Hefelfinger promise and deveis that it shall be so after my death ferst shall Hans Hefelfinger the Leane-Boy shall have 12 Pounds. Secondly shall my wif have her bed. Thirdly shall my children have my Bead and my Close and that child that we have together or shall get shall have his shear leik my children and my wif and her children shall no body ask nothing from her fricht. As to the houshold goods of Jeane and the Cattell with that the _____ shall be pleas and what remains then of my wif shall have her third and of the please she shall also have her third share."³⁵⁵

Martin signed his Will on 25 January 1742, and the Will was proven 25 March 1742, signifying he died between those dates. His place of death was Warwick Township,

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but there is no grave marker and the burial site is unknown.

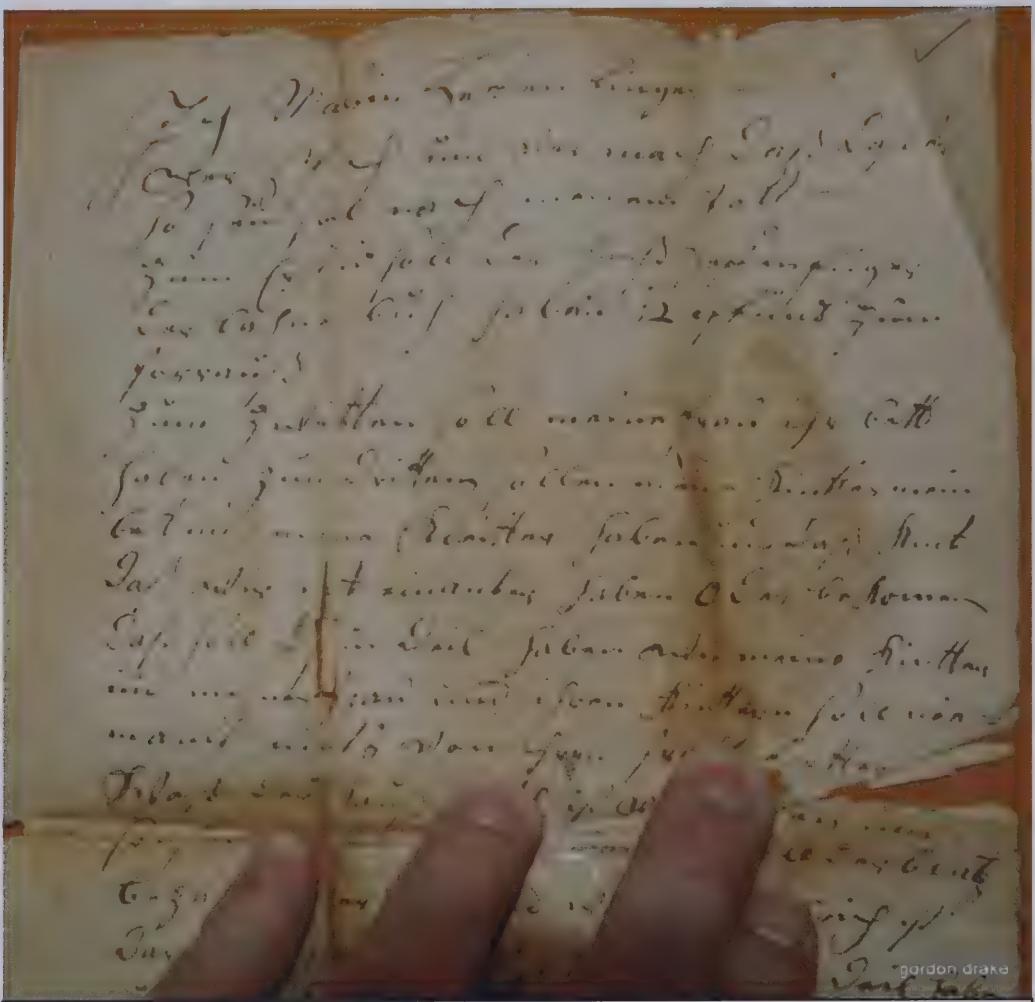


Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, locating Warwick Township in north central part.



Martin signed his Will with an X, signifying he was illiterate.

³⁵⁵ Martin Hefelfinger Will, Lancaster County, PA, Will Book I, p. 188.



The original Last Will & Testament of Martin Heffelfinger, filed in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Will Records Book I, was written entirely in German.

BETTER LAND

Ninth Generation
(6x Great Grandparents)

Michael Eckerlin, Sr. (1660-1725)

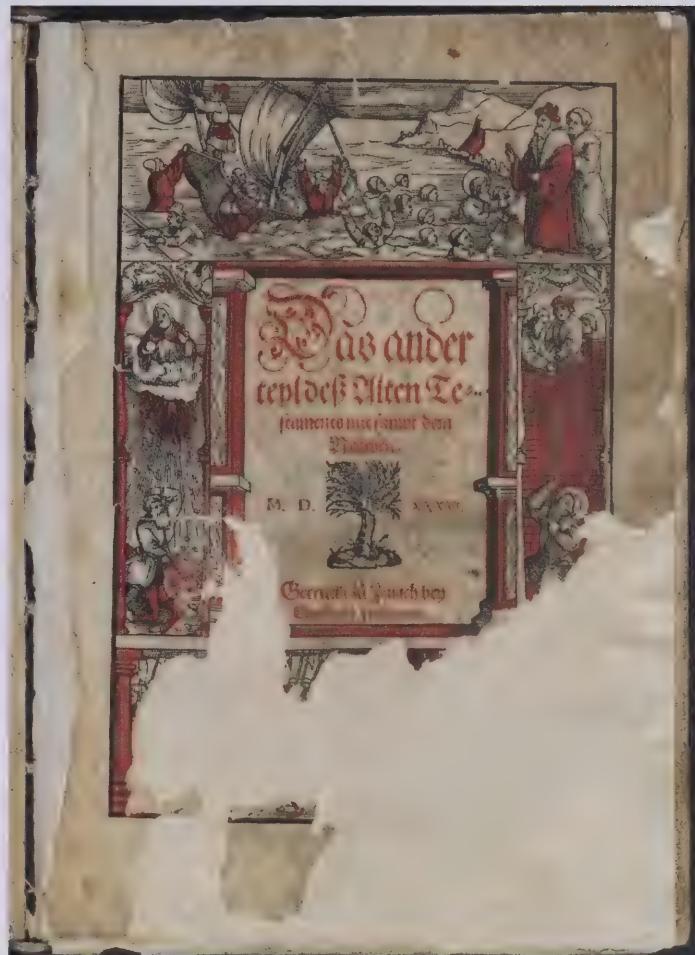
Michael Eckerlin was likely born in Switzerland, moved to Alsace, then to modern day Germany. He was a leader in the Schwartzenau Brethren movement and sent his family to America. He however, apparently failed to depart and his wife, Anna Henderson, and adult children sailed without him. She was the immigrant ancestor in this family.

Michael was born about 1660³⁵⁶, but we are uncertain if the location was in Switzerland or Alsace (in present day France). There are three published histories that cover this family, *The History of the Eberly Family*, *Eberly Family History*, and *Pamphlet No. 1*, which have conflicting information, but each providing valuable content on this family.

Following the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), a war between French Catholic kingdoms and Protestant Germanic kingdoms, one third of the population of Alsace had been wiped out by war, executions, famine and the resulting plague. Repopulating the area, Protestants from the region of the Swiss Confederation (what is today Switzerland) migrated northward to Alsace to escape religious persecution and take up land. Our Eckerlin ancestors were likely among this group.

Michael Eckerlin was married twice. Michael and his first wife, who is unknown, were the parents of six known children: your ancestor Michael, Jr. (1693-) (see page 129), Samuel, Israel, and Grabiel Eckerlin, and two daughters.³⁵⁷ The mother died after 1706.

David G. Eberly's manuscript states: "The Father Michael Eckerlin (Eberly) a reputable Burgher, (Burgess) was a master tailor by trade who followed as a specialty (Kappenschneider, Kappenmacher) a cutter and maker of caps. In the record, his establishment, which must have been of some importance was in the Fladergasse, in the city of Strassburg. He was a man of good repute in both church and community, and served some time as Rathsherr or councillor."³⁵⁸ Strassburg is a city in Alsace.



Cover page of the Eberly Family Bible, printed in Zurich, Switzerland and brought to America in 1725. Translated, it says: "The other part of the Old Testament, along with the New, printed in Zurich by Christoffel Froschower in 1536." The Bible was passed through generations and is now in the Ohio State University Library in their rare books division.

"Michael Eberly Senior was a traveling Evangelist of the Pietist movement at that time, when the family decided to cross the atlantic," says David Eberly. "There may be some truth to the tradition that he missed the ship either by choice or by accident, nevertheless the rest of the family crossed the Atlantic without Michael Senior. It is recorded that he died in Europe in 1725."

³⁵⁶ Bennetch, Paul C., *Eberly Family History 1700-1974*, Denver, PA: Saul Printing Co., 1974, p. 31-32.

³⁵⁷ Hand-written Notes in the Eberly Family Bible.

³⁵⁸ Eberly, David G., *The History of the Eberly Family*, Clay, PA, 1928.

The Eckerlins had been members of the Lutheran Church. *Handbook of Denominations in the United States* sheds light on the family's involvement: "The Pietists were mostly Lutherans who had become unhappy with the formalism of worship and ritual in their state church and with the general 'barrenness' of German Protestantism. They took the New Testament literally and endeavored to put its teachings into practice even in the least detail of their living. They spurned the idea of apostolic succession, and at the heart of their practice was a love feast, or agape, the serving of the Lord's Supper preceded by a ceremony of foot washing. They saluted one another with a 'kiss of peace', dressed in the plainest clothing, covered the heads of women at services, anointed their sick with oil for healing and consecration, refrained from worldly amusements, and refused to take oaths, go to war, or engage in lawsuits. These doctrines and practices, with certain modifications, are held today by many Brethren."³⁵⁹



Early map of Strassburg, showing the moat system around the walled city for defense.

John Warwick Montgomery, in his book *Faith Founded on Fact*, recounts: "The population [of Strasbourg in the latter 16th and throughout the 17th century] remaining in the city, once the Judentor was closed for the night, was all Christian and overwhelmingly Lutheran...But the capital city of the Alsace, on the French-German Rhenish border, was too centrally located to remain uninfluenced by diversity. Today [1978] Strasbourg, the seat of the

³⁵⁹ Mead, Frank S., *Handbook of Denominations in the United States*, Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press, 1985, p. 62.

³⁶⁰ Montgomery, John Warwick, *Faith Founded on Fact*, Trinity Press: Newburgh, IN, 1978, p. 173.

Council of Europe, the Common Market, and the European Court of Human Rights, seems an inevitable choice for ecumenical activity."³⁶⁰

David G. Eberly continues, "Toward the close of the 17th century the Philadelphia society (Brotherly Love Society) was formed in Strassburg, one of the leaders was Johann Keinrich Kraft a shoemaker. Michael Eckerlin became interested and neglected his [Lutheran] church services for the new doctrine. Michael Eckerlin, then a widower, married Kraft's maid servant. The authorities notified Kraft to cease conducting these meetings at his house, so they conducted the meetings at Eckerlin's House. The authorities ordered him to cease these meetings or suffer the same fate. They deprived him of his office as councilor, and he left Strassburg and went to Schwarzenau where he became associated with Alexander Mack who was the leader of German Baptist Society which came to Pa..."³⁶¹

Michael remarried Anna Henderson, who was the maid-servant of Johann Kraft mentioned above. She was born about 1670 and was at least 36 or so when they met. There is no record of any children between them, but she became the famous "Mother Eberly" who immigrated to America with the adult children.

David Eberly continues, "The family then moved down the Rhine...also lived at Schwartzenau in Kries Wittgenstein Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where they became associated with Alexander Mack a wealthy miller of Schriesheim who formed a congregation there in 1708. The congregation became known as the Baptists of Schwarzenau [or Schwartzenau Brethren] which in later years was known as the Church of the Brethren. Persecution became so severe [by Lutherans and other Protestants] at that place that Alexander Mack, the Eberlies and others moved about 150 miles farther down the Rhine to Crefield, Germany near the Holland and Belgian Border. A church was organized there under the leadership of Alexander Mack, and a group of his followers in the church prompted Alexander Mack and a group of his followers to cross the Atlantic to Germantown, Pa. for religious freedom."

³⁶¹ Eberly, David G., *The History of the Eberly Family*, Clay, PA, 1928.

According to *Brethren Groups*, by Ronald J. Gordon, "Schwarzenau Brethren were also known as Neu-Taufer, or German Baptist Brethren, and known by the Moniker 'tunker' [German for 'dunker'] because of their common practice of immersing or 'dunking' baptismal candidates..."

Established 1708 near Schwartzenau, Germany, by Alexander Mack who founded a community of eight believers through adult baptism. They were heavily influenced by Pietism, and Anabaptist conventions from an earlier century. Schwartzenau Brethren often experienced religious persecution, and found refuge among Mennonites, an older persecuted Anabaptist group who had established havens over many years, such as Krefeld (Germany) and Germantown (Pennsylvania). Brethren were also influenced by them, and many beliefs and practices remain similar into the modern era. Following a resurgence of persecution, splinter groups evolved and the Mack party emigrated in 1729 to Pennsylvania in the wake of co-worker Peter Becker's earlier group of 1719. The first American congregation was founded near Germantown with adult baptisms on Christmas Day, 1723."³⁶²

Pamphlet No. 1, a history of the immigrant Eberly family written in 1927 by Rev. E. Elmer Sensenig of Allentown, Pennsylvania, confuses the yet unknown Michael Eberly, Sr., with Michael Eberly, Jr., and Heinrich Eberly, in this account: "The persons with which this history deals are the descendants of Heinrich Eberly [later proved incorrect] and his wife, nee Veronica Ulrich, who were born in Switzerland, then dwelt for a while in the Palatinate on the Rhine, in Germany, from whence they came to America. It is said, that Heinrich, the father, returned to his home for something, and while he was absent, the boat sailed away, and he was left behind. There was nothing heard from him after that."

David G. Eberly continues, "The Eberlies [sic] and the first Mennonite settlers appeared to have separated from Alexander Mack and his followers. We have no record of them till 1725 when the Eberlies and some of their followers came across to Germantown, Pa. to join their friends there. The Eberlies lived with friends there till grandmother Anna Eberly bought property at Germantown from Rudolph Naegele."³⁶³

David G. Eberly's Manuscript, reprinted in *Eberly Family History*, quotes Michael's son, Israel Eckerlin's story (translated from German): "My father Michael Eckerlin was a counsilor in Strasburg, which office and place he left for conscience sake, and moved to Schuarzenau where he held to the congregation of the Baptist and stood in good repute on account of his piety. After his death, our Mother with her four sons moved to Pennsylvania in the year 1725. On the ocean God visited me with sickness, so that I made a vow, that if he would help me to my health again, I would become converted and commence a different life after we would get to land. I therefore indeed became well, but my promise I did not fulfill, for when I saw land I remembered my vow and wished I might always be on the water. As soon as we landed vanity again took hold of me. But about the same time Michael Welfare, a brother of the new congregation came to my mother whose words so deeply moved me, that I afterwards said to my mother, this brother's words have affected me very much and I determined to make a visit to him. In the meantime, I bound myself to a master who also had a drawing to the good. Once we visited Conrad Matthews at Germantown who advised us to leave these regions because the people here lived in vanity, and to move up to Conestoga where the people lived in great simplicity, which was like a new Switzerland to look upon..."

"This counsel suited us and in August 1727 we moved there. For a time we adhered to the Mennonites because their simplicity of dress pleased us, but to their mode of worship we could not adapt ourselves. Then we inquired about the new congregation and its superintendant, and heard of nothing but whoredom and lewdness which were said to prevail there. I said to my master, however, that I could not believe this, as I had a different impression of them. After that we worked for Christopher Sauer who brought us to a good resolve to such a degree by the words of Beissel, the superintendent, that on Whitsuntide of the year 1728 I was incorporated into this new congregation by Holy Baptism together with my master and another brother Jacob Gass by name."

It is said that the Eberly family had a good relationship with Indians who lived locally, and were invited to the funeral of a chief. When one of their chiefs died, the Indians carried their chief all the way from Donegal to

³⁶² Gordon, Ronald J., *Brethren Groups*, a publication of the Church of the Brethren Network website, September 1997, p. 4-5.

³⁶³ Eberly, David G., *The History of the Eberly Family*, Clay, PA, 1928.

Indiantown, a distance of over 35 miles. They skinned bark from the trees and laid their chief between two big sections. They then made a grave and laid their chief in it, shooting arrows across the grave, then they had wine, and started for home.

David G. Eberly's notes, reprinted in *Eberly Family History*, records, "The Eberly Family lived with friends at Germantown till Grandmother Anna Eberly bought property from Rudolph Naegelle, which is located on the north east corner of Wayne Ave. and Cayuga street near Wayne Junction. The place is still known as Naegels Hill. The Eberlies [sic] lived there a few years. About this time there was a mass migration from this area to Leacock Township between New Holland and Leola, Pa. This area became known as Groffdale. Grandmother Eberly bought a tract of land there from John Hildebrant, located on Peters Road near the Zeltenreich church, west of New Holland, Pa. After living there for some time Grandmother Eberly died and is buried about a mile north west of their home on a neighbor Hans Groff's community burial lot. I have the lineage of that property from the Penn Brothers to the present owner, Levi L. Stoltzfus. I have visited that grave site several times. The house on this property is supposed to be third oldest house in Lancaster county, Pa. Do not misunderstand, the Eberlies [sic] did not live on this property, but Grandmother Eberly and others are buried there."

The Registers of the Ephrata Community list the deceased members. The only death recorded in 1729, and only the third death in the Ephrata community, was recorded as "Br. Eckerlin their Mother". The author of this register, Julius Sachse, noted on this entry: "Mother of the four Eckerlin brothers --Onesimus, Jephune, Jotham, Elime-lich."³⁶⁴



IN MEMORY OF MOTHER EBERLY PIONEER
SETTLER.

³⁶⁴ Sachse, Julius F., *The Registers of the Ephrata Community*, 1983, p. 1-7.

Antony Dirdorff (1681-1745)

Antony Dirdorff and wife were immigrant ancestors in this family. Born in Germany, they were members of the Dunkard faith and came to the new world with Evangelist Peter Becker. Antony was a farmer in York County, Pennsylvania, and then in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He was a leader in the Church of the Brethren movement.

Antony was born somewhere in southwest Germany in 1681 or 1683. Family Folklore says he was born 11 November 1683 in the Palatinate, but no source is recorded. His father was Antony Dierdorff, Sr., but nothing is known of his mother or his place of origin.

It can be assumed that the family name Dierdorff comes from the German term *Tierdorf*, meaning High Village, most likely meaning he came from the high village above the Rhine River. The name has been spelled many different ways, but the most common spellings are Dierdorff and Deardorff, and sometimes dropping the final 'f'.



Dierdorf is a small town located in West central Germany mid-way between the municipalities of Cologne and Frankfurt, ten miles north of Coblenz.

He married Christiana *Unknown* in the old country. Nothing is known of Christiana's parents or birthplace.

Antony and Christiana were the parents of nine known children: your ancestor Heinrich (1700-1749) (see page 135), Peter, Margaret Catharine, Johannes, Anthony III, Christian, Christina, Susanna, and Anna Dirdorff.

Although it is not conclusively known where he was born in Germany, he and his family were found early in Schwartzenau, well known as a refugee safe zone for persecuted Pietists from the Palatinate. The now-famous Schwartzenau Brethren arose to prominence in this city and the Dirdorff family became converted to this group that later became known as Tunkers, Dunkards, and German Baptists, but most commonly referred to as Church of the Brethren.



Schwartzenau (identified at the A) is located in what is today west central Germany. They were well within the Protestant sector, but intensely persecuted by Lutherans, Mennonites, and Reformed Christians.

Dierdorff Family records: "There is a letter in German, now in the possession of H. Minot Putnam, biographer of the Fahnestock family, dated in the spring of 1735, written at Amwell, N. J., to one of the family of the Fahnestocks. This has a postscript in the handwriting of Heinrich (oldest son of Antony, who had married your ancestor Anna Catrina Fahnestock) saying that 'My father is a devout and intelligent man who does many good works and has been here 15 years'." That sets the immigration date at about 1720.³⁶⁵

³⁶⁵ Dierdorff, Lee H., *Genealogical Facts and Stories of the Dierdorff Family*, No. 1, 1963, p. 6.

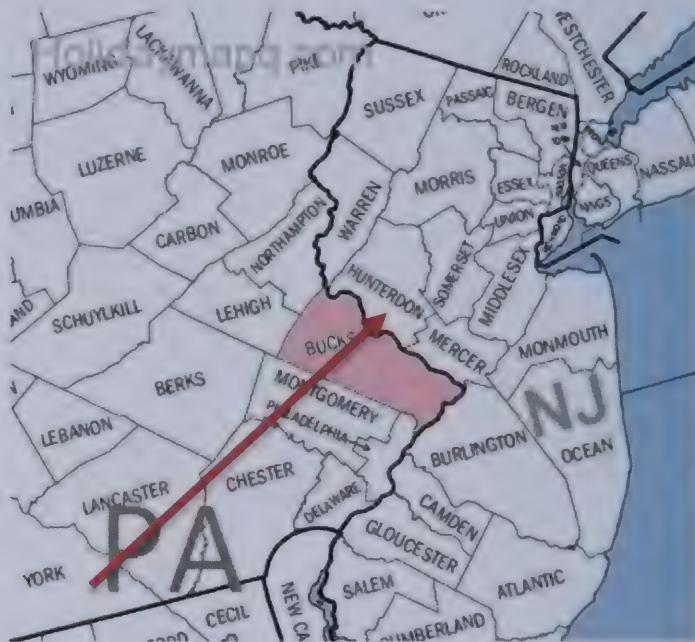
Mandatory recording of foreign immigrants to the American colonies began in 1727, so there is no record of this family's arrival. It is family tradition that they arrived at the port of Philadelphia aboard the ship *Allen* with Peter Becker in 1719. Peter Becker led the first wave of Brethren, or Old German Baptists, to the new world in 1719, and they established the first Brethren community in Germantown, Pennsylvania. This family tradition is supported by the date of arrival, Peter Becker led the group from Schwartzenau, and Antony's youngest daughter married a Becker.

Records seem to indicate that Antony was a Dunkard Preacher of the German Baptist Brethren, now known as the Church of the Brethren. This group of thirty families settled in York County, Pennsylvania near Germantown. Here they built the first Dunkard church in America. This group was opposed to military service and the taking of oaths. There was stiff opposition to this religious group later during the American Revolution. Because the Brethren saw a mustache as a characteristic of soldiers, they only wore Amish-style beards.



In this 1777 map of Washington's military movements during the American Revolution, Germantown is located a few miles north of Philadelphia.

By 1730 this family had departed York County and migrated to Amwell Township, New Jersey, about 38 miles northeast of Philadelphia, to establish a Brethren Church in that region. In July Antony Dirdorf [sic], along with five sons, were naturalized by the New Jersey legislature.³⁶⁶ Their oldest son, Heinrich, had married a Fahnestock and immigrated here earlier, so the other Dirdorffs joined this Fahnestock settlement.³⁶⁷



From the map highlighting Bucks County, we can see the proximity of the journey from York County, Pennsylvania (lower left) and Hunterdon County, New Jersey, across the Delaware River back east. Migration was nearly always westward, but their religious fervor moved them to begin a new church plant at Amwell.

From Ms. Wingert's article written in 1941 for the *History of the Brethren Church of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*, she says that "Anthony Dierdorff with Jacob More, Rudolph Harley and John Peter Lausche helped John Naas to found the Brethren Church at Amwell, N. J., in 1733. John Naas had arrived in Philadelphia in 1733 and almost immediately went to New Jersey, probably with More, Harley and Lausche. But Anthony had apparently already been living there since before 1730 (see naturalization and the Fahnestock letter). What more natural than to assume that the new emigrants, led by John Naas were in touch with Anthony Dierdorff and decided

³⁶⁶ Weeks, Jennie N., *Miscellaneous Notes on the Deardorff Family*, Riley Co. Gen. Soc., Manhattan, KS, p. 2.

³⁶⁷ DeLong, Edna Britton, *The Deardorff-Williams Family*, New London, IA, 1968, p. 11.

to locate near him. They could well have come from the same location in Germany, and almost certainly were members (or adherents) of the same sect, or of a related Pietist organization.”

The first Brethren church building in Amwell was constructed in 1750, so Antony and Christina worshipped with this church in home meetings.

Ms. Wingert further stated: “Anthony Dierdorff and John Naas lived and died on neighboring farms and were probably buried in the same graveyard on the farm near Ringoes (not far from the Amwell crossroads), but no stone has been found...On May 8, 1734, when Jacob More (Moore) gave a deed of transfer to 25 acres of land to John Naas, Anthony Dierdorff signed his name as a witness. The land in this transfer joined the land of Anthony’s son Henry.”³⁶⁸

In 1745 Antony recorded his Last Will and Testament, written in German script. It says, in its entirety, translated into English: “Whereas our children are all begat of one father and mother, they shall have equal share in the division. Land sowed by my children upon the old place. Wife to live on the land where the testator there dwelt by his son, Christian, as long as she pleases. Son, Christian bought the land with the testator, son Christian and daughter Christine.”³⁶⁹ His name was spelled Antony Dirdorff on this Will, and refers to him as a yeoman (early term for farmer).³⁷⁰

Antony signed this Last Will & Testament on 19 February 1745 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The Will was probated on 15 March 1745/46, signifying he died between those dates.

For several years after his death, dispersion of the property remained unresolved in the courts. It seems that his son, Christian refused to take action on selling the land. Perhaps there were disputes between the adult children, or perhaps Christian did not want to give up farming the land to sell. At length, Peter Dierdorff was next named as Administrator and the land was sold and the assets divided. The Probate records list all his children’s names and proves connection to this generation.

Genealogical Facts and Stories of the Dierdorff Family records a letter by genealogist L. W. Shultz, who wrote, “I have been in the Amwell Church several times. One time we placed a plaque in the church commemorating his work there. He is buried in an old cemetery some distance from the church, and I have been at his grave. Recently the Youth of the area have cleared away the brush at this cemetery.”

Christina survived Antony, but there is no record as to when she died. Other than the above reference from L. W. Shultz, there is no record as to their burial places. No stones exist.

³⁶⁸ Wingert, *History of the Brethren Church of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*, 1941.

³⁶⁹ New Jersey Archives of Wills, Vol. II (1730-1750), p. 144.

³⁷⁰ New Jersey Colonial Documents, p. 144.

Hans Bachman (1670-1758)

Hans Bachman was a Swiss Mennonite who immigrated to America later in life. He spent his years in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania near his daughter and family.

Hans Bachman was born about 1670 in the town of Ellikon an der Thur in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, located between Basel and Lake Konstance (Bodensee), a mostly rural, farming area.



Map of Germany/Switzerland identifying Ellikon on the Rhine River between Basel and Lake Konstance near the border with modern Germany.

Although unconfirmed, he was most likely the son of Hans Jacob Bachman (1629-1704) and Regula Strickler (1629-1679). It is possible this family changed the spelling to 'Baughman'.

Following the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), this region of present-day Switzerland was Protestant. However, Protestant churches heavily persecuted the Mennonites because the Mennonites were Pacifists (among other differences) and refused to fight for either the Catholics or the Protestant faith. In the new world Hans attended a Mennonite church, so his reason for immigration was most likely religious freedom.

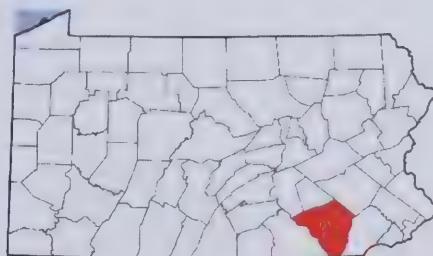
Hans married Magdalena Moseman (or Mosiman) sometime before 1695 when their first son was born.³⁷¹ The marriage, but not the date, is confirmed in Mennonite Church Records.³⁷²

Hans and Magdalena were the parents of five known children: John, Jacob, Henry, your ancestor, Barbara (see page 143), and Michael Bachman, all born in Switzerland or Germany.

Most likely, Hans fled into Germany due to religious persecution, where they then were refugees, and from there moved down the Rhine River to the Netherlands, and from there to the new world, which was then under British governance.

Hans and Magdalena immigrated to America in the early 1700s. One source says they arrived in 1739, but they cannot be found in ships' records for that year. Their daughter and husband, Barbara and Ulrich Eberly, arrived here in 1727, the first year immigration was recorded, but the Bachmans were not on that ship.

In the book *Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance*, Hans Bachman was recorded, but the date was inconclusive.³⁷³



Map of Pennsylvania highlighting Lancaster County.

Hans died in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1758.³⁷⁴ He would have been 88. There is no record of Magdalena's death or where they were buried.

³⁷¹ US & International Marriage Records, 1560-1900.

³⁷² Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Mennonite Vital Records.

³⁷³ *Names of Foreigners Who Took The Oath of Allegiance*,

p. 182.

³⁷⁴ Peters, Kevin B., Peters and Related Families, RootsWeb.com, p. 6.

My Own Notes

My Own Notes



